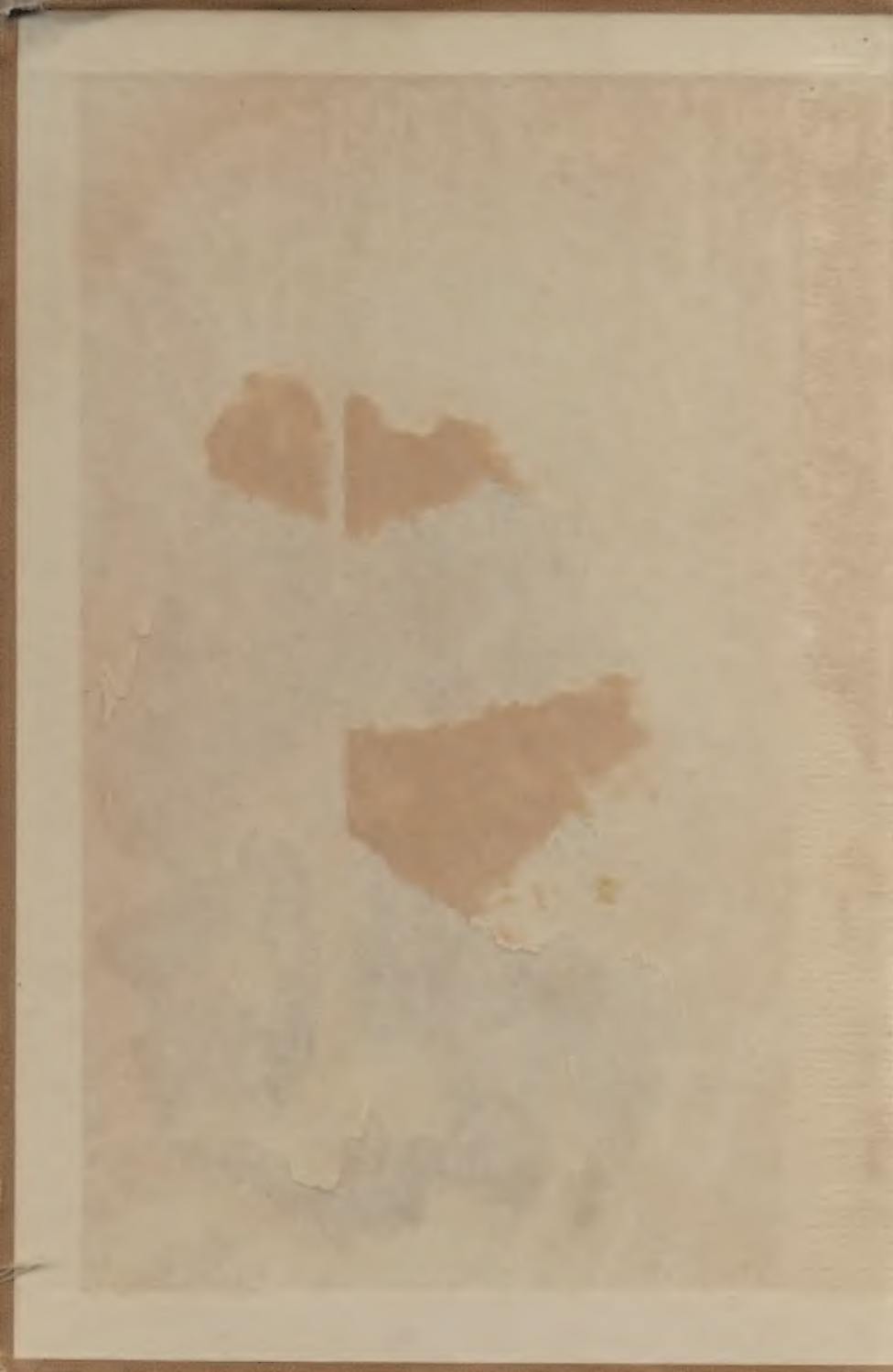


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**M I L I T A R Y  
J A P A N E S E**

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**Yukuo Uyehara**



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# **M I L I T A R Y J A P A N E S E**

**A MANUAL IN JAPANESE  
FOR THE ARMED FORCES**

**by**

**Yukuo Uyehara**

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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII**

**1943**

**P. D. AND IONE PERKINS  
SOUTH PASADENA**

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South Pasadena, California



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Printed in U. S. A.  
COMMONWEALTH PRESS  
Los Angeles



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MILITARY  
JAPANESE



## FOREWORD

Confronted with the necessity of teaching the Japanese language to men in the armed forces in a minimum period of time, and yet interested in giving a basic, practical training, I have prepared this little manual—the result of my experiences with several different types of classes in Military Japanese in the past few years. I do not claim that this manual is a complete language text in any respect. Its object is to teach the essentials of conversational Japanese in the simplest form. I do not expect the students who complete this volume to attain any mastery of expert interpretation, such as would be needed for intelligence work, and so forth. Such training must be acquired by other means, and by both extensive and intensive study.

This manual is intended for those who are primarily interested in acquiring the ability to speak and to understand simple, practical colloquial Japanese. The primary purposes for which the manual is intended are to enable the student: (1) To question prisoners of war and to understand their answers; (2) To question Japanese civilians and to understand their answers; (3) To understand and to employ simple military commands; (4) To identify some simple written Japanese.

The manual is divided into three parts: (1) the language lessons, (2) helpful material for interpretation and translation, and (3) the English-Japanese dictionary of military terms. Part One consists of seventeen chapters of language lessons, of which the first fifteen are devoted to the study of the type sentences. The grammatical structure introduced in the sentences progresses from simple to complex. The last two chapters serve as review of the type sentences useful in questioning prisoners and civilians. Part Two needs no further explanation. Part Three contains approximately 1400 words, either used in the lessons or likely to be particularly useful for military purposes.

As the lessons had to be condensed into only seventeen chapters while still covering as many type sentences as possible, there is some occasional deviation from idiomatic usage. This was necessary in order to standardize the grammatical structure so that students would not be burdened with memorizing varied forms of expression. In the English translation they will find many artificial constructions. These have been used purposely in order to make the Japanese idiomatic expressions more understandable.

## FOREWORD

The lessons are written in Romanized Japanese, the transliteration of the Japanese sounds in the Roman alphabet. This is done because for the present purposes we are not concerned with the reading of the native script. The Hepburn system of Romanization is used throughout the manual, but the spellings adopted by other schools are found in the section on Japanese Romanization.

Reference is made several times in this manual to Japanese (*kun*) and Chinese (*on*) ways of reading. *Kun* is the pure Japanese pronunciation and *on* is the pseudo-Chinese pronunciation of the *kanji* (Chinese characters) adopted by Japan during the early period of its history.

The following are a few facts that students of this manual should constantly remember:

- (a) Frequent drill is more valuable than a longer time spent in study with less frequency. Specifically, the result would be better if one studies three times a week for an hour at a time than if he spends four hours continuously, only once.
- (b) The only way to speak a language is by speaking. Therefore, when one reads the lessons in this manual, he must be sure to read them aloud. As soon as he has the general sentence structure, he should no longer depend on his eyes. Spoken language must be acquired as far as possible through the mouth and ears, and not through the eyes.
- (c) One must be aggressive and bold in learning to speak a language. He should not be afraid of making mistakes; he should seize every opportunity to practice what he has learned.
- (d) One should never analyze any other language on the basis of English grammatical construction. He must not try to fit the foreign language into English; he must learn to fit English into the language he is learning. Each language has its own characteristic grammatical construction, and one must study it as such. This is particularly true of the word order in Japanese.
- (e) There is no "trick" in learning a language; the whole secret is drill, drill and more drill. One should repeat the type sentences over and over as they are introduced until they become automatic and part of oneself.
- (f) When one has advanced sufficiently in the lessons he should select some new words from the dictionary section of the text

## FOREWORD

to employ in various sentence patterns in place of the vocabulary already learned. If he keeps on doing this he will readily increase his vocabulary.

The author wishes to express his deep appreciation for the encouragement and suggestions given him by the staff of the Army Contact Office, G-2, Hawaiian Department, President Gregg M. Sinclair and Dr. Laura V. Schwartz of the University of Hawaii, and his colleague Mr. Akiyoshi Hayashida.

YUKUO UYEHARA.

University of Hawaii  
February, 1943



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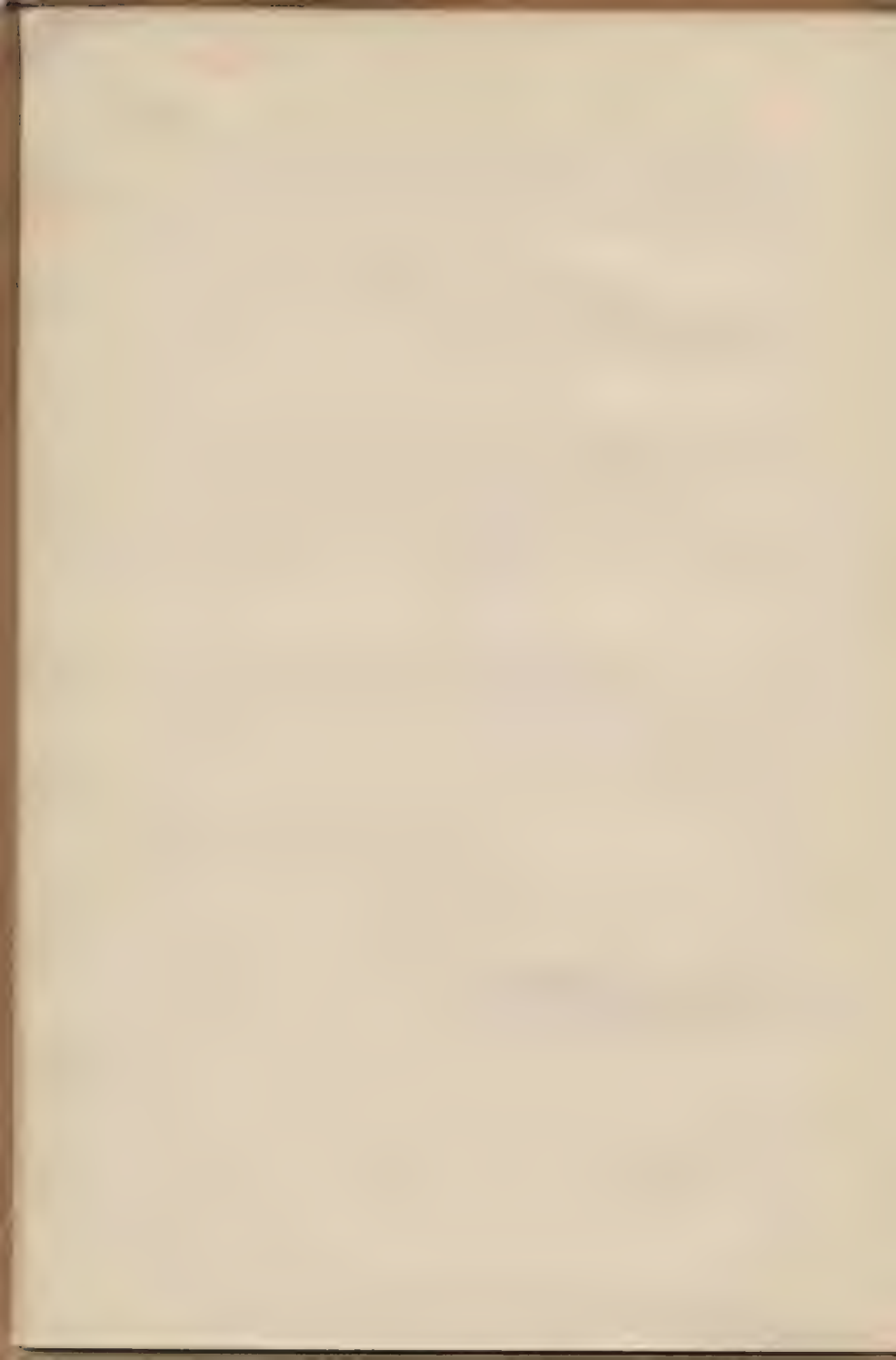
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PART I  
LANGUAGE LESSONS



## LESSON I

### PRONUNCIATION

1. The basic sounds of the Japanese language in Romanized form are as follows:

a	i	u	e	o
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
sa	shi	su	se	so
ta	chi	tsu	te	to
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha	hi	fu	he	ho
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	e	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	e	(w)o
n				

The vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, *o* have only one sound each, as:

a	in	father
i	in	machine
u	in	bull
e	in	met
o	in	obey

The other sounds are self-explanatory if one is careful about combining the initial consonants with the proper vowel sounds. Every Japanese syllable ends in a vowel sound, excepting *n*. However, to be very precise, *f* in *fu* is pronounced somewhere between *f* and *h*; *r* in *ri* line to be pronounced between *l* and *r*.

2. There are sounds that are developed from some of the above-mentioned basic sounds:

a. "Impure" sounds are those developed from several lines of the arrangements of the basic sounds:

*ga	gi	gu	ge	go	(from <i>ka</i> , <i>ki</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>ke</i> , <i>ko</i> )
za	ji	zu	ze	zo	(from <i>sa</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>su</i> , <i>se</i> , <i>so</i> )
da	ji	zu	de	do	(from <i>ta</i> , <i>chi</i> , <i>tsu</i> , <i>te</i> , <i>to</i> )
ba	bi	bu	be	bo	(from <i>ha</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>fu</i> , <i>he</i> , <i>ho</i> )
pa	pi	pu	pe	po	(from <i>ha</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>fu</i> , <i>he</i> , <i>ho</i> )

\*In Tōkyō pronunciation this line is nasalized, as in the English *ng* in *sing*.

## MILITARY JAPANESE

- b. So-called "crooked" sounds are as follows:

kya	kyu	kyo	(from k line)
sha	shu	sho	(from s line)
cha	chu	cho	(from t line)
nya	nyu	nyo	(from n line)
hya	hyu	hyo	(from h line)
mya	myu	myo	(from m line)
rya	ryu	ryo	(from r line)
gya	gyu	gyo	(from g line)
ja	ju	jo	(from z line)
ja	ju	jo	(from d line)
bya	byu	byo	(from b line)
pya	pyu	pyo	(from p line)

- c. Words with double consonants are sometime called "stopped sounds." These require a pause equivalent in length to one syllable.

pp	<i>Nippon</i> is pronounced <i>Nip-pon</i>
pp	<i>teppō</i> is pronounced <i>tep-pō</i>
tt	<i>wakatte</i> is pronounced <i>wakat-te</i>
tt	<i>chotto</i> is pronounced <i>chot-to</i>
kk	<i>gakkō</i> is pronounced <i>gak-kō</i>

- d. There are many sounds that are exactly twice as long as the ordinary sounds. In this manual, they are indicated by dia-critical marks, as:

dōshite	jū
bangō	taishō
teppō	

- e. Accent: Accent in Japanese differs a little from that of English. Accent in Japanese is based rather on pitch than on stress. Many polysyllabic words have no more stress on one syllable than another. For these reasons there is a popular misconception that the Japanese language has no accent at all. There is no way of telling the accented syllables in this manual, but despite this fact one will have no trouble in being understood if his pronunciation is what it should be. It is well, however, to avoid undue stress on the penult, a mistake frequently made by students of Japanese.

*Yamada* and not *Yamáda*

*watakushi* and not *watakúshi*

*Yamamoto* and not *Yamamóto*

## LESSON II

## 1. Memorize the following interrogatives:

dare	who?
nani (nan)	what?
doko	where?
itsu	when?
naze	why?
dōshite	how?
ikutsu	how many? how old?
ikura	how much?
*desu; de arimasu (de aru)	am; are; is

## 2. Memorize:

watakushi	I; me
anata	you
teppō	rifle; gun
kore	this; these
wa----desu	am; are; is

3. The fact that a question is being asked is indicated by adding *ka* to the sentence and a rising inflection.

ka	?
----	---

## 4. Type sentences:

Kore <i>wa</i> teppō <i>desu</i>	This <i>is</i> a gun.
Kore <i>wa</i> anata <i>desu</i>	This <i>is</i> you.
Kore <i>wa</i> watakushi <i>desu</i> .	This <i>is</i> I.

"Wa" is a nominative case ending, and completes a sentence with the final verb, "desu." In other words, English "am," "is" or "are" is expressed by *wa----desu*. In general there is no number in Japanese. Therefore the sentences: *This is a rifle* or *These are rifles* in Japanese are expressed in the identical form: *Kore wa*

---

\**Desu* is the contracted form of *de arimasu*.

Disregard the verb forms in parentheses in this and the following several chapters. Explanation will be given in Lesson VI. Actually *desu* and *masu* are pronounced closer to *dei'* and *mai'*.

*teppō desu.* Remember the verb always comes last in the sentence.

Kore wa dare desu ka	Who is this? Who are these?
Kore wa nan desu ka	What is this? What are these?
Kore wa ikura desu ka	How much is this?
Kore wa doko desu ka.	Where is this?

In asking a question, no change in word order, such as is usual in English, is necessary. The only thing needed is to add *ka* to the end of the statement and a rising inflection, for example:

Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle.
Kore wa teppō desu ka	Is this a rifle? Are these rifles?
Kore wa anata desu	This is you.
Kore wa anata desu ka	Is this you?
Dare desu ka	Who is (it)?
Nani (nan) desu ka	What is (it)?
Doko desu ka	Where is (it)?
Itsu desu ka	When is (it)?
Naze desu ka	Why is (it)?
Dōshite desu ka	How is (it)? In what way?
Ikutsu desu ka	How many is (it)? How old are you?
Ikura desu ka	How much is (it)?

However, in military questions one can omit the verb and say abruptly:

Dare ka	Who?
Nani ka	What?
Doko ka	Where?
Itsu ka	When?
Naze ka	Why?
Dōshite ka	How?
Ikutsu ka	How many? How old?
Ikura ka	How much?

Although the above structure is permissible, the complete form is the more polite, and better results may be attained, in questioning a prisoner, etc., by its use. Generally speaking, complete form should be used in questioning officers and abrupt form by officers questioning enlisted men.



## LESSON III

## 1. Memorize the following:

na ; namae	name
*butai	unit of indefinite size
kurai	rank
to	and (when used to connect nouns and pronouns)
	with (only when employed for animate objects)
	(possessive case ending) ; of ; 's
no	yes
hai	no
iie	
Ohayō (gozaimasu)	Good morning!
Konnichi wa	Hello ; How do you do?
Konban wa	Good evening!
Ikaga desu ka	How are you?
Arigatō (gozaimasu)	Thanks ; Thank you.
Jōbu desu	(I) am well.
Oyasumi (nasai)	Good night!
Sayōnara	Good-bye

## 2. Negation is expressed by:

de arimasen ;	is not ; am not ; are not
dewa arimasen	
Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle
Kore wa teppō <i>de ari-</i> <i>masen</i>	This <i>is not</i> a rifle

## 3. Before going on with this lesson, let us review briefly what we have learned in the previous lesson.

Kore wa anata desu	This is you.
Kore wa dare desu ka	Who is this?
Kore wa ikura desu ka	How much is this?
Kore wa doko desu ka	Where is this?
Kore wa teppō desu ka	Is this a rifle?
Dare desu ka	Who is (it)?
Nani (Nan) desu ka	What is (it)?

\*The name of a unit is usually derived from the name of the unit commander, as *Yamada Butai* (the unit led by an officer named Yamada).

Ikutsu desu ka	How many it (it)? How old (are you)?
Dare ka	Who?
Doko ka	Where?
Ikura ka	How much?

4. The greetings introduced in this lesson are very idiomatic and should be memorized as such. In learning a language, it is often necessary merely to "swallow" certain expressions as they come. Do not try to fit the language into English to satisfy yourself. No matter how illogical the construction may seem from the standpoint of the English language, the constructions are correct in the other language. In the expression, *Konnichi wa* (How do you do?), *konnichi* means *today* and *wa* is a postposition, if broken up, word by word. However, the whole expression corresponds to *How do you do?* Of course, this should be used only during the day.

5. Type sentences:

<i>Anata no na wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your name</i> ?
<i>Anata no butai wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your unit</i> ?
<i>Anata no butai wa doko desu ka</i>	Where is <i>your unit</i> ?
<i>Kore wa dare no desu ka</i>	<i>Whose</i> is this?
<i>Watakushi no desu</i>	(It is) <i>mine</i> .
<i>Anata no kurai wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your rank</i> ?
<i>Anata no na wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your name</i> ?
* <i>Yamada desu</i>	(It is) <i>Yamada</i> .
<i>Kore wa anata no desu ka</i>	Is this <i>yours</i> ?
<i>Hai, watakushi no desu</i>	Yes, <i>mine</i> .
<i>Iie, watakushi no dewa arimasen</i>	No, <i>not mine</i> .
<i>Kore wa dare desu ka</i>	Who is this?
<i>Kore wa dare to dare desu ka</i>	Who are these ( <i>Who and who are these</i> )?
<i>Kore wa teppō desu ka</i>	Is this a rifle?
<i>Iie, teppō dewa arimasen</i>	No, (it) is not a rifle.
<i>Ohayō ikaga desu ka</i>	Good morning; how are you?
<i>Arigatō, jōbu desu</i>	Thank you; I am well.
<i>Sayōnara</i>	Good-bye!

\*Yamada, Tarō. When two names are given like this the first is the family name.

## 6. In a brusque military fashion one may say:

Na wa nani ka	What is your name?
Butai wa doko ka	Where is (your) unit?
Kore wa dare no ka	Whose is this?
Kurai wa nani ka	What is (your) rank?
Kore wa teppō ka	Is this a rifle?

In Japanese pronouns should be used much more sparingly than in English. It is better and more natural under many circumstances not to use them at all. This fact will be illustrated better when more verbs are introduced in the later chapters.

*Jōbu desu.* for (Watakushi wa jōbu desu.)

*Na wa nan desu ka.* for (Anata no na wa nan desu ka.)

Also, in Japanese the expressions (*it is*) or (*this is*) are not totally employed. In answer to: *Kore wa nan desu ka* (What is this?), simply say: *Teppō desu.*

## LESSON IV

## 1. Memorize the following:

gunjin	members of the armed forces
Eigo	English
Nippon	Japan
Nippongo	Japanese language
tabemasu (taberu)	eat
wakarimasu (wakaru)	understand
agemasu (ageru)	give (you, him); raise
ga; shikashi	but; however
imasu (iru)	am; is; are (animate)
orimasu (oru)	am; is; are (animate)

## 2. Demonstrative pronouns:

kore	this; these
sore	that; it; those
are	that yonder, etc.

*Sore* and *are* both mean *that, it* and *those*. However, the latter

indicates something relatively farther away in space than the former.

— ga arimasu	There is (are) — (inanimate object)
— ga imasu	There is (are) — (animate object)
— ga orimasu	There is (are) — (animate object)

4. Postpositions. The case endings are usually called postpositions and may be classified as:

Nominative	wa; ga
Genitive	no
Dative (indirect object)	ni
Accusative (direct object)	wo

Now let us go back to the vocabulary. *Tabemasu*, *wakarimasu*, *agemasu*, are all verbs in the present tense. Remember that all verbs in the conversational present tense end in *-masu*.

As we have learned, there is a difference between *sore* and *are*.

<i>Sore</i> wa nan desu ka	What is <i>that</i> ?
<i>Are</i> wa nan desu ka	What is <i>that</i> yonder?

— *ga arimasu* and — *ga imasu* (*orimasu*) both mean *there is (are)*. *There is* is employed not in the sense of *over there* but of the usual beginning of a sentence, as in: *There is a soldier in the house*.

Teppō ga arimasu	There is a gun.
Dare ga imasu ka	Who is there?

Postpositions must be used in the following way:

- a. Nominative case ending:

Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle.
Kore ga teppō desu	This is a rifle.

*Ga* is emphatic, and gives distinction to the things nominated. In the former sentence, we wish to make it clear that this is a rifle and not anything else. In the latter, we want to say that *this one* is a rifle and not that one.

- b. Genitive case ending:

Kore wa watakushi no teppō desu	This is my rifle.
---------------------------------	-------------------

- c. Dative case ending:

Kore wo anata ni agemasu	I give this to you.
--------------------------	---------------------

d. Accusative case ending:

*Kore wo anata ni agemasu*

*I give this to you.*

5. Type sentences:

*Eigo ga wakarimasu ka	(Do you) understand English?
Hai, wakarimasu	Yes, (I) understand.
Nani wo tabemasu ka	What do (you eat?) What will (you) eat?
Kore wo tabemasu	(I) eat this.
Sore wa Nippongo desu ka	Is that Japanese language?
Hai, Nippongo desu	Yes, (it) is Japanese.
Kore wa teppō desu ga are wa teppō dewa arimasen	This is a rifle but that is not a rifle.
Kore wa nan desu ka	What is this?
Sore wa nan desu ka	What is that?
Are wa nan desu ka	What is that?
Teppō ga arimasu	There is a rifle.
Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle.
Kore wa teppō desu ka	Is this a rifle?
Are wa dare desu ka	Who is that?
Are wa gunjin desu	That (He) is a soldier (sailor).
Gunjin ga imasu	There is a soldier.
Anata wa gunjin desu ka	Are you a soldier (sailor)?
Hai, gunjin desu	Yes, I am a soldier (sailor).
Na wa nan desu ka	What is your name?
Yamada desu	I am Yamada.
Anata wa Nippon no doko desu ka	What part of Japan are you from?
Tōkyō desu	(Where of Japan are you (from)?) Tōkyō.

## LESSON V

1. Memorize the following:

chizu

map

kazu

number; figure

\*This sentence may seem unreasonable. Since "you" is the subject and "English" the direct object, one would expect the sentence to read, "Eigo *ni* wakarimasu ka." However, *ga* is the correct idiomatic form and is an exception to the rule. This usage is very popular in Japanese, and may be interpreted in this sentence as: *As for English, do you understand?*

bangō	number (numerical order)
ichiren-bangō	serial number
de	with; in; at

*De* can be used in several ways as in the following examples:

Teppō <i>de</i>	<i>With</i> a rifle (instrumentality).
Nippongo <i>de</i>	<i>In</i> Japanese (abstraction).
Tōkyō <i>de</i>	<i>At</i> Tōkyō (place).

2. Demonstrative adjectives:

kono	this; these
sono	that; those
ano	that; those (yonder)

Do not confound these adjectives with *kore*, *sore* and *are*, which are used as pronouns.

<i>Kore</i> wo agemasu	I give you <i>this</i> .
<i>Kono teppō</i> wo agemasu	I give you <i>this rifle</i> .
<i>Kore</i> wa dare desu ka	Who is <i>this</i> ?
<i>Kono gunjin</i> wa dare desu ka	Who is <i>this soldier</i> ?

3. Pronouns of place:

koko	this place (here)
soko	that place (there)
asoko	that place (there yonder)

*Koko* wa doko desu ka Where is this (this place)?

*Koko* wa Yokohama desu This place is Yokohama.

4. Numerals: There are two methods of counting the numbers, the pure Japanese way (*kun*) and the Chinese way (*on*). The Japanese way is used for single numbers and the Chinese as "enumeratives." However, from eleven on, the numbers are counted only in the Chinese way.

<i>On (Chinese)</i>	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	
ichi	hitotsu	1
ni	futatsu	2
san	mittsu	3
shi	yottsu	4
go	itsutsu	5



<i>On (Chinese)</i>	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	
roku	muttsu	6
shichi	nanatsu	7
hachi	yattsu	8
ku	kokonotsu	9
jū	tō	10
jūichi		11
jūni		12
jūsan		13
jūshi		14
jūgo		15
jūroku		16
jūshichi		17
jūhachi		18
jūku		19
nijū		20
sanjū		30
shijū		40
gojū		50
rokJū		60
shichijū		70
hachijū		80
kujū		90
hyaku		100
sen		1,000
man		10,000

## 5. Type sentences:

Sore wa nan desu ka	What is that?
Chizu desu	It is a map.
Doko no chizu desu ka	Map of where is (it)?
Nippon no desu	(It) is of Japan.
Butai no kazu wa ikutsu desu ka	What is the number of the units?
Mittsu desu	(There) are three.
Anata no ichiren-bangō wa nan desu ka	What is your serial number?
San-shi-hachi-ni-ni desu	34822.
Kore wa Nippongo de nan desu ka	What is this in Japanese?



Kore wa dare no desu ka	Whose is this?
Sore wa watakushi no desu	That is mine.
Kono teppō wa dare no desu ka	Whose rifle is this?
Watakushi no desu	It is mine.
Sore wa doko desu ka	Where is that?
Sono butai wa doko desu ka	Where is that unit?
Koko wa doko desu ka	Where is this?
Asoko wa doko desu ka	Where is that place?
Ikutsu tabemasu ka	How many do (will) you eat?
Mittsu tabemasu	I eat three.
Jūshi tabemasu	I eat fourteen.
Nanatsu tabemasu	I eat seven.
Jūgo tabemasu.	I eat fifteen.

## 6. Exercises in numbers:

a. muttsu	6	nijū	20
nanatsu	7	nijūgo	25
yottsu	4	sanjūni	32
kokonotsu	9	rokujūku	69
futatsu	2	hachijūsan	83
roku	6	hyakusanjū	130
shi	4	sanbyaku	300
go	5	rokujūkuman	690,000
jūichi	11	gosenshihyaku	5,400
jūsan	13	sanman	30,000
jūhachi	18	hyakuman	1,000,000

## b. Read the following in Japanese:

5	48	100	5,555
11	61	111	5,478
16	68	234	66,669
24	83	776	98,671
40	99	8,832	99,999

If one wants to be sure of the accuracy of any numbers involved, write the Arabic numerals, as every Japanese knows them.

## c. Exercises:

Bangō

Count off!

Ichī, ni, san, shi, go, roku,  
shichi, hachi

One, two, three, four, five, six,  
seven, eight.

Anata no ichiren-bangō wa    What is your serial number?  
 nan desu ka

Ni-ni-go-go-shi desu            My number is 22554.  
 Hachi-ku-ku-ni-san desu        My number is 89923.  
 Roku-go-go-shi-ichi desu       My number is 65541.

## LESSON VI

## 1. Memorize the following verbs:

kakimasu (kaku)	write; draw; scratch
kimasu (kuru)	come
ikimasu (iku)	go
shirimasu (shiru)	know
yomimasu (yomu)	read
hanashimasu (hanasu)	speak; talk; tell
nomimasu (nomu)	drink; take; taste

2. Verb conjugations. In the study of any language the verbs are the most important thing. In the other parts of speech only the memorizing of the vocabulary is usually necessary, but the verbs must be studied as to inflections, tenses, etc. It might be said that a person's language ability can be judged by the way he employs his verbs. Let us take the verbs we have studied so far, including the ones introduced in this chapter, and conjugate them.

a. desu; de arimasu (de aru)	am; is; are
b. arimasu (aru)	is; are; there is (inanimate)
c. imasu (iru)	is; are; there is (animate)
d. orimasu (oru)	is; are; there is (animate)
e. tabemasu (taberu)	eat
f. wakarimasu (wakaru)	understand
g. agemasu (ageru)	give (you, him)
h. kakimasu (kaku)	write; draw; scratch
i. kimasu (kuru)	come
j. ikimasu (iku)	go
k. shirimasu (shiru)	know
l. yomimasu (yomu)	read
m. hanashimasu (hanasu)	speak; talk; tell
n. nomimasu (nomu)	drink; take; taste

The conjugation of Japanese verbs is carried out by the change of endings. All Japanese verbs invariably end in *-u*.<sup>\*</sup> The consonant which precedes the final *u* determines the conjugation. The vowel just before the final syllable is called the stem vowel of the verb. The inflective parts of verbs are roughly classified into the following:

*bu, gu, ku, mu, nu, ru, su, suru, tsu, u*

Let us take the verb *taberu* (to eat), and see the different endings as conjugated:

present tense	tabe-masu	eat
pres. negative	tabe-masen	do not eat
past tense	tabe-mashita	ate
pres. progressive	<i>tabe-te</i> imasu	are eating
imperative	tabe-masai	eat
negative past	tabe-masen deshita	did not eat
interrogative pres.	tabe-masu ka	do you eat?

As we see, the inflection is uniform for every verb except for the progressive tenses. To conjugate the verb in progressive forms, we must remember the following general rule. Although every verb has its own particular ending some generalization is possible as to what is to be expected. If the last syllable is:

<i>su; suru</i>	then, progressive is	<i>shite</i>
<i>mu; nu; bu</i>	then, progressive is	<i>nde</i>
<i>ou</i>	then, progressive is	<i>ide</i>
<i>u; ru; tsu</i>	then, progressive is	<i>te</i> or <i>tte</i>
<i>ku</i>	then, progressive is	<i>ite</i>

(yomu)	Kore wo <i>yande imasu</i>	I am reading this.
(hanasu)	Nani wo <i>hanashite imasu</i> ka	What are you talking (about)?
(taberu)	Nani wo <i>tabete imasu</i> ka	What are you eating?
(iku)	Doko e <i>itte imasu</i> ka	Where are you going?

Other examples are not given here because we have not yet learned enough verbs for such a purpose. Now, let us take the

<sup>\*</sup>This is the ending that appears in parenthesis. All the verbs in the dictionary section of this manual except those used in the lessons are only in this form.

fourteen verbs previously listed in this chapter and conjugate them one by one:

	<i>pres. t.</i>	<i>pres. neg.</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>pres. prog.</i>
a.	desu (de arimasu)	de arimasen	deshita	de atte
b.	arimasu	arimasen	arimashita	atte
c.	imasu	imasen	imashita	ite
d.	orimasu	orimasen	orimashita	otte
e.	tabemasu	tabemasen	tabemashita	tabete imasu
f.	wakarimasu	wakarimasen	wakarimashita	wakatte imasu
g.	agemasu	agemasen	agemashita	agete imasu
h.	kakimasu	kakimasen	kakimashita	kaite imasu
i.	kinasu	kinasen	kimashita	kite imasu
j.	ikimasu	ikimasen	ikimashita	itte imasu
k.	shirimasu	shirimasen	shirimashita	shitte imasu
l.	yomimasu	yomimasen	yomimashita	yonde imasu
m.	hanashimasu	hanashimasen	hanashimashita	hanashite imasu
n.	nomimasu	nomimasen	nomimashita	nonde imasu

	<i>imperative</i>	<i>neg. past</i>	<i>pres. interrogative</i>
a.	.....	de arimasendeshita	desu ka
b.	.....	arimasendeshita	arimasu ka
c.	inasai	imasendeshita	imasu ka
d.	orinasai	orimasendeshita	orimasu ka
e.	tabenasai	tabemasendeshita	tabemasu ka
f.	.....	wakarimasendeshita	wakarimasu ka
g.	agenasai	agemasendeshita	agemasu ka
h.	kakinasai	kakimasendeshita	kakimasu ka
i.	kinasai	kinasendeshita	kinasu ka
j.	ikinasai	ikimasendeshita	ikimasu ka
k.	.....	shirimasendeshita	*shitte imasu ka
l.	yominasai	yomimasendeshita	yomimasu ka
m.	hanashinasai	hanashimasendeshita	hanashimasu ka
n.	nominasai	nomimasendeshita	nomimasu ka

### 3. Type sentences:

Eigo wo hanashimasu  
Eigo wo hanashimasen

(You, I, He) speak(s) English.  
(You, I, He) do (does) not  
speak English.

\*Always used in progressive form.

Eigo wo hanashimashita	(You, I, He) spoke English.
Eigo wo hanashite imasu	(You, I, He) are (am, is) speaking English.
Eigo wo hanashinasai	Speak English
Eigo wo hanashimasendeshita	(You, I, He) did not speak English.
Eigo wo hanashimasu ka	Do you (Does he) speak English?
Nippongo de kakimasu	I write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasen	I do not write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimashita	I wrote in Japanese.
Nippongo de kaite imasu	I am writing in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakinasai	Write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasendeshita	I did not write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasu ka	Do you write in Japanese?
Kore wo tabemasu	*I eat this.
Kore wo tabemasen	I do not eat this.
Kore wo tabemashita	I ate this.
Kore wo tabete imasu	I am eating this.
Kore wo tabenasai	Eat this.
Kore wo tabemasendeshita	I did not eat this.
Kore wo tabemasu ka	Do (Will) you eat this?
Kore ga wakarimasu ka	Do you understand this?
Kore wo kakimashita ka	Did you write this?
**Anohito wo shitte imasu ka	Do you know him?
Naze nomimasen ka	Why don't you drink?
Are wa nan deshita ka	What was that?
Kore wo yominasai	Read this.
Eigo de kakinasai	Write in English.
Naze kakimasendeshita ka	Why didn't you write?
Wakarimasen	I do not understand.
Nonde imasu	I am drinking.
Nani wo tabete imasu ka	What are you eating?
Tabemashita	I ate.

\*Hereafter the translation has been done only in one person.

\*\*This verb is always expressed by the progressive form; *shitte imasu* (I know); *shitte imashita* (I knew), instead of *shirimasu* and *shirimashita*.



Tabemasendeshita	I did not eat.
Wakarimasen ka	Don't you understand?
Wakarimasu	I understand.
Wakatte imasu	I understand (I know it).
Watakushi ga kakimashita	I wrote (it).
Gunjin ga kite imasu	A soldier is coming.
Koko wa doko desu ka	Where is this?
Sore wa doko deshita ka	Where was it?

## LESSON VII

## 1. Memorize the following:

migi	right
hidari	left
mae	before; in front
atsumarimasu (atsumaru)	fall in; assemble
ki wo tsukemasu (tsukeru)	Pay attention
mukimasu (muku)	face; turn
susumimasu (susumu)	advance
tomarimasu (tomaru)	stop; halt
yasumimasu (yasumu)	rest
wakaremasu (wakareru)	separate; leave

## 2. Military commands: In this chapter it is intended to introduce a few military commands for convenience in handling a group of prisoners of war.

Atsumare	Fall in!
Ki wo tsuke	Attention!
Bangō	Count off!
Migi muke migi	Right face!
Hidari muke hidari	Left face!
Mae e susume	Forward march!
Tomare	Halt!
Yasume	Rest!
Wakare	Dismiss!

Japanese military imperative verbs end in *-e* (*atsumare* from *atsumaru*). As in military commands used in the United States, some have a preparatory command and a command of execution. Three of the abovementioned commands have both:

Migi muke - - - migi	Right - - - face!
Hidari muke - - - hidari	Left - - - face!
Mae e - - - susume	Forward - - - march!

By trying to prolong the last syllable, one will get a better preparatory command, as: Migi mukē - - - migi!

### 3. Memorize the following:

#### a. Branches of the armed forces:

Rikugun	Army
Kaigun	Navy
Kūgun	Air Force

#### b. Army ranks (officers only):

shikan	officers
Taishō	General
Chūshō (Chūjō)	Lieut.-General
Shōshō	Major-General
Taisa	Colonel
Chūsa	Lieut. Colonel
Shōsa	Major
Taii	Captain
Chūi	First Lieutenant
Shōi	Second Lieutenant

There is no rank in the Japanese army that corresponds to our Brigadier-General.

#### c. Navy ranks (officers only):

Taishō	Admiral
Chūshō (Chūjō)	Vice-Admiral
Shōshō	Rear-Admiral
Taisa	Captain
Chūsa	Commander
Shōsa	Lieut.-Commander
Taii	Lieutenant
Chūi	Lieutenant (j.g.)
Shōi	Ensign



The ranks for the army and the navy are the same in Japanese. Therefore, to be particular, the ranks must be preceded by *Rikugun-* or *Kaigun-* as *Rikugun Taisa* (Colonel) and *Kaigun Taisa* (Captain).

4. Review exercises: In this lesson, let us go back and review the various type sentences we have studied so far. Be sure to get accustomed to the syntax of the Japanese sentence and to the lack of pronouns, in extreme contrast to English.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. Dare desu ka                    | Who is it?                                     |
| Dare ka                            | Who is it?                                     |
| Ikura desu ka                      | How much is it?                                |
| Naze                               | Why?   |
| Kore wa dare desu ka               | Who is this?                                   |
| Kore wa teppō desu                 | This is a rifle.                               |
| Ikutsu desu ka                     | How many? How old are you?                     |
| b. Namae wa nan desu ka            | What is your name?                             |
| Yamada desu                        | I am Yamada.                                   |
| Butai wa                           | Your unit?                                     |
| Satō Butai desu                    | Satō Unit.                                     |
| Kurai wa nan desu ka               | What is your rank?                             |
| Shōi desu                          | I am a second lieutenant.<br>(I am an ensign.) |
| Anata wa ikutsu desu ka            | How old are you?                               |
| Nijūshi desu                       | I am twenty-four.                              |
| Ohayō                              | Good morning!                                  |
| Kore wa Nippongo de<br>nan desu ka | What is this in Japanese?                      |
| Anata wa Nippon no<br>doko desu ka | What part of Japan are you from?               |
| Koko wa doko desu ka               | Where is this?                                 |
| Sore wa doko no chizu<br>desu ka   | What map is it? (Map of where<br>is it?)       |
| c. Ikutsu tabemasu ka              | How many will you eat?                         |
| Itsutsu tabemasu                   | I eat five.                                    |
| Ichiman-gosen                      | 15,000.  |
| Rokusen-hachijū-go                 | 6085.  |
| Sanbyaku-shijū-san                 | 343.   |
| Sanman-sanzen-gohyaku              | 33,500.  |

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| d. Ikaga desu ka                 | How are you?                      |
| Kore wa teppō desu ka            | Is this a rifle?                  |
| Kore wa dare no desu ka          | Whose is this?                    |
| Watakushi no desu                | It is mine.                       |
| Are wa anata no desu ka          | Is that yours?                    |
| Hai, watakushi no desu           | Yes, it is mine.                  |
| Teppō dewa arimasen              | It is not a rifle.                |
|                                  |                                   |
| e. Sore wa Nippongo desu ka      | Is that Japanese?                 |
| Dare ga orimasu ka               | Who is there?                     |
| Anata ni agemasu                 | I give (it) to you.               |
| Eigo ga wakarimasu ka            | Do you understand English?        |
| Kore wo kakinasai                | Write this.                       |
| Wakarimasu ka                    | Do you understand?                |
| Nomimasen ka                     | Don't you drink? Won't you drink? |
| Dare ga kore wo kakima-shita ka  | Who wrote this?                   |
| Ano gunjin no shitte imasu ka    | Do you know that soldier?         |
| *Sore wa dōshite kakima-shita ka | How did you write it?             |
| Anohito no kurai wa nan desu ka  | What is his rank?                 |
| Rikugun Shōsa desu               | He is a major.                    |
| Anata wa shikan desu ka          | Are you an officer?               |
| Hai, shikan desu                 | Yes, I am an officer.             |
| He, shikan dewa arimasen         | No, I am not an officer.          |

## LESSON VIII

### 1. Memorize the following:

- a. Army ranks (non-commissioned officers and men):

---

\*In this sentence, it seems that *aru* should be *aru* because *sore* is the direct object (You did *it*). However, this is an example of a popular idiomatic expression meaning, *as for*. Therefore, this sentence reads: As for that, how did you write? This is to reiterate the explanation already given in Lesson IV.

kashikan	non-commissioned officers
*Tokumu Sôchô (Junshikan)	Warrant Officer
Sôchô	Sergeant-Major
Gunsô	Sergeant
Gochô	Corporal
hei	privates
Jôtôhei	(Superior Private)
Ittôhei	Private, F.C.
Nitôhei	Private, S.C.
b. Navy ranks (non-commissioned officers and sailors):	
**kashikan; suihei	non-com. officers; seamen
Heisôchô	Chief Warrant Officer
Ittô Heisô	Chief Petty Officer
Nitô Heisô	Petty Officer, 1/C
Santô Heisô	Petty Officer, 2/C
Ittô Suihei	Petty Officer, 3/C
Nitô Suihei	Seaman, 1/C
Santô Suihei	Seaman, 2/C
Shitô Suihei	Seaman, 3/C

2. Memorize the following adjectives:

yoi	good; all right
chikai	near; close
tôi	far; distant
itai	painful; sore
himojii	hungry

Memorize the following:

taihen	very
--------	------

It should be remembered that most adjectives end in *-i* or *-na*. The position of adjectives is exactly the same as in the English language; they come before the nouns they modify.

Yamada Taii wa *yoi shikan*. Is Captain Yamada a good officer?  
desu ka

\*Junshikan = Warrant Officer (general)

Tokumu Sôchô = Warrant Officer (combatant).

\*\*These are corresponding ranks and not the translation of ranks.

When they are used as predicate nominative, the position is the same, too.

Watakushi wa *himojii desu* I am hungry.

The comparison of adjectives is done by the use of special adverbs: For example, take the adjective *yoi* (good), and compare:

Positive	<i>yoi</i>	good
Comparative	<i>motto yoi; yori yoi</i>	better
Superlative	<i>ichiban yoi</i>	best

Kore ga <i>yoi</i>	This is <i>good</i> .
Kore ga <i>motto yoi</i>	This is <i>better</i> .
Kore ga <i>ichiban yoi</i>	This is <i>the best</i> .

The negation of adjectives is obtained by changing the final *-i* to *ku* and adding *nai*

Kore wa <i>yoi desu</i>	This is <i>good</i> .
Kore wa <i>yokunai desu</i>	This is <i>not good</i> .
Himojii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Himojikunai desu ka	Are you <i>not hungry</i> ?

### 3. Type sentences:

Taihen <i>yoi desu</i>	Very good.
Ano shikan wo shitte imasu ka	Do you know that officer?
Hai, shitte imasu. Tanaka Shōsa desu.	Yes, I know (him); he is Major Tanaka.
Anata wa shikan desu ka	Are you an officer or a non-commissioned officer?
Anata wa kaigun shikan desu ka	Are you a navy officer or an army officer?
ka rikugun shikan desu ka	
Kaigun shikan desu	I am a navy officer.
Soko wa chikai desu ka tōi desu ka	Is that place near or far?
Chikai desu	It is near.
Doko ga itai desu ka	Where does it pain?
Himojii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Iie, himojikunai desu	No, I am not hungry.
Soko wa tōi desu ka	Is that place far?
Iie, tōkunai desu	No, it is not far.

Motto tōi desu ka	Is it farther?
Ichiban tōi desu ka	Is it the farthest?
Taihen tōi desu ka	Is it very far?
Koko yori asoko ga tōi desu ka	Is that place farther than this place?
Ikutsu tabemashita ka	How many did you eat?
Futatsu tabemashita	I ate two.
Itai desu ka	Is it painful?
Motto itai desu ka	Does it hurt more?
Kore ga ichiban yoi desu ka	Is this the best?
Kore de yoi desu ka	Is this all right? ( <i>With this is it all right?</i> )
Hai, yoi desu	Yes, it is all right.
Asoko ni orinasai	Stay over there.
Asoko ni ikinasai	Go over there.
Kore wo nominasai	Drink this.
Koko ni kinasai	Come here.
Kore wo tabenasai	Eat this.
Naze kore wa yokunai desu ka	Why is this not good?
Asoko wa chikakunai desu ka	Is it (that place) not near?

## 4. Review of vocabulary:

- a. Review the army ranks, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
- b. Review the navy ranks, including officers, non-commissioned officers and seamen.
- c. Review the conjugation of the following verbs:
 

kuru (come)	yomu (read)
shiru (know)	nomu (drink)
ageru (give)	
- d. Review the progressives of the verbs. Be sure to go over the endings.

## LESSON IX

## 1. Memorize the following:

mura

village

machi	town
gentai	home unit
tabemono	food
jūbun	enough; sufficient
ni; e	to
kara	from
Nipponjin	the Japanese
sukimasu (suku)	like
isogimasu (isogu)	hurry
tachimasu (tatsu)	stand; leave

2. Memorize the following usages:

- a. dore                                      which one (of many)  
     dochira                                which one (of the two); which  
    side  
     ni                                        at; in; to
- Dare ga ichiban yoi desu ka*      Which one is the best?  
*Dochira ga yoi desu ka*            Which is better? (of the two)  
*Dochira ga sukidesu ka*           Which do you like? (of the two)  
*Anata wa doko ni orimasu ka*      Where are you? Where do you  
    live? (*At what place are you?*)  
*Kono mura ni Nipponjin ga orimasu ka*      Are there Japanese in this village?  
*Koko ni kinasai*                      Come here. (*Come to this place.*)

- b. Difference between *ni* and *de* when used as *in*. *Ni* is used to show existence only and *de* is used when action follows:

*Dare ga koko ni orimasu ka*      Who is here?  
*Koko ni nani ga arimasu ka*      What is here?  
*Soko de nani wo tabemashita ka*      What did you eat there?

3. Interrogatives may be used in the following ways:

dare	who
dare ka	some one
dare mo; dare demo	every one; all
dare mo + (negative)	no one

Other interrogatives such as *naze*, *nani*, *doko*, *dōshite*, *ikutsu*, *ikura* and *itsu* may be used following similar patterns.



<i>Dare desu ka</i>	<i>Who is it?</i>
<i>Dare ka imasu ka</i>	<i>Is there some one?</i>
<i>Dare demo imasu</i>	<i>Every one is here.</i>
<i>Dare mo imasen</i>	<i>No one is here.</i>

## 4. Type sentences:

<i>Kore wa nani mura desu ka</i>	<i>What village is this?</i>
<i>Kore wa nani machi desu ka</i>	<i>What town is this?</i>
<i>Anata wa Nipponjin desu ka</i>	<i>Are you a Japanese?</i>
<i>Isoginasai</i>	<i>Hurry!</i>
<i>Koko ni tomarinasai</i>	<i>Stop here.</i>
<i>Koko ni tachinasai</i>	<i>Stand here.</i>
<i>Koko e kinasai</i>	<i>Come here.</i>
<i>Gentai wa nan desu ka</i>	<i>What is your home unit?</i>
<i>Gentai wa doko desu ka</i>	<i>Where is your home unit?</i>
<i>Anata wa gochō desu ka</i>	<i>Are you a corporal or a superior</i>
<i>jōtōhei desu ka</i>	<i>class private?</i>
<i>Ano shikan wa dare desu ka</i>	<i>Who is that officer?</i>
<i>Rikugun shikan desu ka</i>	<i>Is he an army officer or a navy</i>
<i>kaigun shikan desu ka</i>	<i>officer?</i>
<i>Kono machi ni itsu kima-</i>	<i>When did you come to this village?</i>
<i>shita ka</i>	
<i>Wakarimasen. Koko ni</i>	<i>I don't understand. Write here.</i>
<i>kakinaasi</i>	
<i>Anata wa himojikunai desu</i>	<i>Aren't you hungry?</i>
<i>ka</i>	
<i>Himojii</i>	<i>I am hungry.</i>
<i>Nani ka tabemasen ka</i>	<i>Won't you eat something?</i>
<i>Tabemono wa jūbun deshita</i>	<i>Did you have enough to eat?</i>
<i>Ea</i>	<i>(Was food sufficient?)</i>

## 5. Conjugate the following verbs:

sukimasu (suku)  
 isogimasu (isogu)  
 tomarimasu (tomaru)  
 tachimasu (tatsu)

## 6. Type sentences:

<i>Dore ga sukidesu ka</i>	<i>Which do you like?</i>
<i>Kore ga sukidesu</i>	<i>I like this.</i>
<i>Are ga sukidesu</i>	<i>I like that.</i>



Dochira ga sukidesu ka	Which one do you like? (of the two)
Kochira desu	This one.
Soko ni dare ga orimashita ka	Who was there?
Doko de nomimashita ka	Where did you drink?
Doko kara koko ni kima-shita ka	Where did you come (here) from?
Nipponhei wa koko kara doko ni ikimashita ka	Where did the Japanese soldiers go from here?
Nipponhei wa dochira ni ikimashita ka	Which way did the Japanese soldiers go?
Doko ni tatte imashita ka	Where were you standing?
Naze koko ni tatte imasen ka	Why don't you keep on standing here?
Soko wo itsu tachimashita ka	When did you leave there?
Soko ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is there?
Soko ni nani ka arimasu ka	Is something there?
Nani mo arimasen	There isn't anything.
Itsu kimasu ka	When are you coming?
Itsu ka kimasu	I'll come sometime.
Doko ni ikimasu ka	Where are you going?
Doko ka shirimasen	I don't know where.
Doko ni mo ikimasen	I am not going anywhere.
Nani ga sukidesu ka	What do you like?
Nan demo yoi desu	Anything would do.
Nan demo sukidesu	I like everything.

## LESSON X

## 1. Memorize the following:

shimasu (suru)	do
narimasu (naru)	become; be; get
sumimasu (sumu)	live
kudasai	give me
mo	also; too
mō ichido	once more; repeat
tsugi	next

chotto	just a minute; a short time; (calling one's attention)
kore made	this is all; that is all; thus far
Romaji	Romanization
heitai	soldier; sailor
horyo	prisoner of war

2. Time of the day:

jikan	time
ji	o'clock
han	half past
fun (pun)	minute
gozen	a.m.
gogo	p.m.
Gozen rei-ji	midnight
Gogo rei-ji	noon

3. Months of the year: In English, we have to learn twelve different words in order to name the months of the year. In Japanese, it is only necessary to combine the numbers and the word for month (*gatsu*). Thus we have:

Ichigatsu	January
Nigatsu	February
Sangatsu	March
Shigatsu	April
Gogatsu	May
Rokugatsu	June
Shichigatsu	July
Hachigatsu	August
Kugatsu	September
Jūgatsu	October
Jūichigatsu	November
Jūnigatsu	December

4. The days of the month are counted in both the pure Japanese way or in Chinese. For the first ten days it is more common to use the former; from the eleventh day the latter is more usual.

tsuitachi	first day
futsuka	second day
mikka	third day

yokka	fourth day
itsuka	fifth day
muika	sixth day
nanuka	seventh day
yōka	eighth day
kokonoka	ninth day
tōka	tenth day
jūichinichi	eleventh day
jūninichi	twelfth day
jūsannichi	thirteenth day
*jūyokka	fourteenth day
jūgonichi	fifteenth day
.....	.....
nijūsannichi	twenty-third day
*nijūyokka	twenty-fourth day
nijūgonichi	twenty-fifth day
.....	.....

## 5. Type sentences:

Gozen san-ji	3 a.m.
Gozen hachi-ji han	8:30 a.m.
Gozen jū-ji nijūgo-fun	10:25 a.m.
Gogo ni-ji	2 p.m.
Gogo san-ji go-fun	3:05 p.m.
Gogo jūichi-ji nijūgo-fun	11:25 p.m.
Dore ga sukidesu ka	Which one do you like?
Kore desu	This one.
Doko ni sunde imasu ka	Where do you live?
Asoko ni sunde imasu	I live over there.
Kore wa dare no desu ka	Whose is this?
Watakushi no desu	It is mine.
Dare ga shimashita ka	Who did it?
Dare ka kore wo tabemasu ka	Is someone going to eat this?
Nipponjin wa dare demo kore wo tabemasu ka	Do all Japanese eat this?
Dare mo tabemasen ka	Does no one eat?
Sono teppō wo kudasai	Give me that gun.

\*The readings for these two dates are an exception. See: Numerals and Time, pages 56, 57, 58.

Nani wo shite imasu ka	What are you doing?
Gozen nani wo shite imashita ka	What were you doing in the morning (forenoon)?
Nan-ji desu ka	What time is it?
Shichi-ji desu	It is seven o'clock.
Mō ichido	Once more!
Shichi-ji desu	Seven o'clock.
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?
Shigatsu ni kimashita	I came in April.
Rokugatsu ni kimashita	I came in June.
Sangatsu mikka ni kimashita	I came on March 3.
Shigatsu nijūgonichi ni kimashita	I came here on April 25.
Sore wa itsu deshita ka	When was it?
Nigatsu deshita	It was in February.
Kore wo anata ni agemasu	I give you this.
Anohito ni mo agenasai	Give him, too.
Hai, wakarimashita	Yes, I understand. (Yes, I understood.)
Chotto, anata wa dare desu ka	(Calling one's attention) What is your name, please?
Nakamura desu	I am Nakamura.
Mō yoi; tsugi	That is enough; next!
Romaji de anata no namae wo kakinasai	Write your name in Romanization.
Koko e	Here!
Koko ni Nippon no heitai ga orimasu ka	Are there Japanese soldiers here?
Iie, orimasen	No, they are not here.
Dochira ni ikimashita ka	Which way did they go?
Shirimasen	I don't know.
Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka	Where were you captured?
Himojii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Iie	No.
Kore made	This is all.

6. Review the months of the year and the dates.

## LESSON XI

## 1. Memorize the following:

ue	on; top
shita	under; below
naka	inside
ushiro	back; behind
soba	beside; vicinity
mizu	water
machinasu (matsu)	wait
ko-chira	this place; this way; this side
so-chira	that place; that way; that side
achi-ra	that place; that way; that side

2. The months are enumerated in two ways: (1) the Japanese way of counting numerals plus the word for month (*tsuki*) and (2) the Chinese way of counting numerals plus (*ka-getsu*). However, from eleven months on, only the Chinese way is used.

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	
hitotsuki	ikkagetsu	one month
futatsuki	nikagetsu	two months
mitsuki	sankagetsu	three months
yotsuki	shikagetsu	four months
itsutsuki	gokagetsu	five months
mitsuki	rokkagetsu	six months
nanatsuki	shichikagetsu	seven months
yatsuki	hakkagetsu	eight months
kokonotsuki	kukagetsu	nine months
totsuki	jikkagetsu	ten months
	jūikkagetsu	eleven months
	jūnikagetsu	twelve months

## 3. Memorize the following:

ima	now; at present
kyō	today
kinō	yesterday
ototoi	day before yesterday
asu; ashita	tomorrow
asatte	day after tomorrow

kotoshi	this year
kyonen	last year
ototoshi	year before last
rainen	next year; coming year
sarainen	year after next
shūkan	number of weeks
nen	number of years; year

4. Memorize the following construction:

no ue ni	on top of
no shita ni	under
no naka ni	in; inside of; among
no mae ni	in front of
no ushiro ni	behind
no soba ni	beside; nearby

5. Type sentences:

Koko ni kinasai	Come here.
Koko ni tachinasai	Stand here.
Kochira ni tachinasai	Stand on this side.
Koko de chotto machinasai	Wait here a moment.
Sochira de machinasai	Wait a moment over there.
Namae wa nan desu ka	What is your name?
Yoshida desu	I am Yoshida.
Kurai wa	Your rank?
Gunsō	I am a sergeant.
Ichiren-bangō wa	Your serial number?
Roku-shichi-go-san-san	67533.
Itsu Nippon wo tachima- shita ka	When did you leave Japan?
Ichinen mae tachimashita	I left a year ago.
Kukagetsu mae tachimashita	I left nine months ago.
Yatsuki mae tachimashita	I left eight months ago.
Kotoshi no Sangatsu futsuka ni tachimashita	I left on March 2 of this year.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured? (When did you become a prisoner?)
Kinō no gogo deshita	It was yesterday afternoon.
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?



Ototoi kimashita	I came here the day before yesterday.
Kyonen kimashita	I came last year.
Hitotsuki mae kimashita	I came a month ago.
Kyō no gozen jū-ji deshita	It was 10 a.m. today.
Nani ka tabemasu ka	Will you eat something?
Hai, tabemasu	Yes, I will.
Mizu wa?	And water?
Hai, kudasai	Yes, give me some.
Achira ni itte matte inasai	Go that side and wait.
Anata wa koko ni nan-nen sunde imasu ka	How many years have you lived here?
Kyonen no Gogatsu kara desu	Since May of last year.
Shikagetsu mae kara sunde imasu	I have been living here since four months ago.
Roku-shūkan mae kara desu	Since six weeks ago.
Koko ni nan-nen mae kima-shita ka	How many years ago did you come here?
Ku-nen mae desu	Nine years ago.
Kono naka ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is in here?
Ano shita wa nan desu ka	What is under there?
Ano ue ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is on top of that?
Anata no soba ni dare ga tatte imashita ka	Who was standing at your side?
Koko ni dare ga sunde imashita ka	Who was living here?
Ima doko ni orimasu ka	Where is he now?
Itsu kimasu ka	When will he come?

## 6. Review:

- Tenses of the verbs studied so far.
- Months of the year.
- Time of the day.
- Days of the month.
- The army and navy ranks.



## LESSON XII

## 1. Memorize the following:

arukimasu (aruku)	walk
watashimasu (watasu)	hand over
shirasemasu (shiraseru)	notify
tsukaremasu (tsukareru)	be tired
oshiemasu (oshieru)	show; teach
kakemasu (kakeru)	sit down
ken	prefecture
gun	county
buki	arms
*shigaretto	cigarette
toki	when; at the time of

## 2. Days of the week:

Nichiyō	Sunday
Getsuyō	Monday
Kayō	Tuesday
Suiyō	Wednesday
Mokuyō	Thursday
Kinyō	Friday
Doyō	Saturday

## 3. "With" is expressed in two different ways:

de	with (inanimate)
to	with (animate)

Nan *de* koko ni kimashita ka With what (means of transportation) did you come here?

Dare *to* koko ni kimashita ka With whom did you come here?

4. "Wishing" is expressed by adding *-tai* to the verbal base:

Mizu wo *nomitai* desu I wish to drink some water.

5. "Shall," "probably will" and "let us" are expressed by the use of the ending, *-mashō* to the verbal base:

Watakushi mo <i>ikimashō</i>	I shall go, too.
Anohito mo <i>kimashō</i>	He will probably come.
<i>Ikimashō</i>	Let us go.

\*See: "Japanized" English, page 63.

6. "When" or "at the time of" is expressed by adding *toki* to the verb:

Anata ga koko ni *kimashita toki* wa nan-gatsu deshita ka      What month was it when you came here?

7. Type sentences:

Arukinasai	Walk!
Buki wo watashinasai	Hand over your arms.
Koko ni kakenasai	Sit down here.
Shigaretto wo agemashō ka	Shall I give you a cigarette?
Hai, kudasai	Yes, please give me.
Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka	Where were you captured?
Chizu de oshienasai	Show me on the map.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured?
Kinō no gogo deshita	It was yesterday afternoon.
Nippon no nani ken desu ka	What prefecture in Japan are you from?
Nani gun desu ka	What county?
Nani mura	What village?
Nippon no dare ni kore wo shirasemashō ka	Whom shall we notify of this in Japan?
Himōjii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Mizu wo nomitai desu ka	Do you wish to drink some water?
Hai	Yes
Iie	No
Tsukaremashita ka	Are you tired?
Nan de koko ni kimashita ka	How (by what) did you come here?
Aruite kimashita	I came walking.
Dare to koko ni kimashita ka	With whom did you come here?
Yamamoto Gochō to kimashita	I came with Corporal Yamamoto.
Nippon no heitai wa mō koko ni orimasen ka	Are not the Japanese soldiers here now?
Mō orimasen	They are not here any more.
Nippon no heitai wa kochira e kimashō ka	Do you think the Japanese soldiers will come this way?
Hai, kimashō	Yes, probably they will.

Achira ni ikimashō	They probably will go that way.
Ikimashō	Let us go.
Achira ni ikimashō	They probably will go that way.
Anata ga Nippon wo tachi- mashita toki wa nan-gatsu deshita ka	What month was it when you left Japan?
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?
Ototoi kimashita	I came the day before yesterday.
Anata ga koko ni kimashita toki wa nan-ji deshita ka	What time was it when you came here?
Gozen hachi-ji deshita	It was 8 a.m.

## 8. Review:

- a. Number of months.
- b. Days of the week.

## LESSON XIII

## 1. Memorize the following:

umaremasu (umareru)	born
okimasu (okiru)	get up; rise
jōriku-shimasu (jōriku-suru)	land
te	hand
gohan	meal; cooked rice
butaichō	unit commander
shigoto	work; occupation
hyakushō	farmer
kesa	this morning
hontō	real; true
donna	what kind
Taishō	name of era (1912-26)
byōki	sick; ill

## 2. Some army units:

shidan	division
rentai	regiment
chūtai	company
buntai	squad

3. Counting persons. Persons are counted by adding *-nin* to the numeral:

go-nin	five persons
jūgo-nin	fifteen persons
nan-nin	how many persons (what number of persons)

4. "Because" or "as" is expressed by *kara* or *node*:

Tabemono ga arimasendeshita <i>node</i> himojii deshita	I was hungry as there was no food.
Byōki deshita <i>kara</i> tabemasendeshita	I did not eat because I was sick.

These conjunctive words come at the end of dependent clauses and not at the beginning as in English.

5. Ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing *dai-* to the numeral:

ichi	one
daiichi	first
ni	two
daini	second

6. Type sentences:

Okinasai	Get up
Buki wo watashinasai	Hand over your arms.
Te wo agenasai	Raise your hands.
Koko ni kakenasai	Sit down here.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured?
Mokuyo no gozen deshita	It was Thursday morning.
Kesa deshita	It was this morning.
Nan-nin horyo ni narimashita ka	How many were captured?
Rokunin deshita	six were captured.
Gohan wa jūbun arimashita ka	Did you have enough for the meal?
Hai, shikashi mō himojii desu	Yes, but I am hungry now.
Koko ga itai desu ka	Does it hurt here?
lie, itakunai desu	No, it does not.

Doko de umare mashita ka      Where were you born?  
 Fukuoka-ken de umarema-      I was born in Fukuoka prefecture.  
 shita

Itsu umare mashita ka      When were you born?  
 \*Taishō ku-nen desu      Ninth year of Taishō (1920).  
 Gentai wa doko desu ka      Where is your home unit?  
 Kurume Jūni Shidan desu      Kurume, the 12th Division.  
 Nan Rentai desu ka      What Regiment?  
 Shijūhachi Rentai desu      48th Regiment.  
 Nan Chūtai desu ka      What Company?  
 Dai-ni Chūtai desu      Second Company.

Nippon no doko kara tachi-      Where did you leave from in  
 mashita ka      Japan?  
 Sasebo kara desu      From Sasebo.  
 Doko de jōriku-shimashita      Where did you land?  
 ka      I do not know.  
 Shirimasen      What kind of work were you  
 Heitai ni naru mae donna      engaged in before you became  
 shigoto no shite imashita      a soldier?  
 ka      I was a farmer.  
 Hyakushō deshita      What is the rank of your unit  
 Butaichō no kurai wa nan      commander?  
 desu ka      He is a lieutenant-colonel.  
 Chūsa desu      What kind of a man is your unit  
 Butaichō wa donna hito      commander?  
 desu ka      He is a nice man.  
 Yoi hito desu      Is it true?  
 Hontō desu ka      Yes.  
 Hai

Naze tabemasen ka      Why don't you eat?  
 Himojikunai desu kara      Because I am not hungry.  
 Byōki desu kara      Because I am sick.  
 Naze tabemasendeshita ka      Why didn't you eat?  
 Byōki deshita node tabe-      I did not eat because I was ill.  
 masendeshita

\*See: Japanese and Western Chronology Compared, page 55.

## LESSON XIV

## 1. Memorize the following:

gakkō	school
gunkan	warship
shorui	documents
chinjufu	naval station
hito	person; man
tsuma	wife
ko	child
myōji	family name
Shōwa	name of present era (1926-)
hayaku	quickly
mimasu (miru)	see
iimasu (iū)	say

2. *To* is usually used after a quotation or an idea. It corresponds to English, "thus—" or "that—."

Yoi desu <i>to</i> iimashita	(He) said <i>that</i> it is good.
Heitai wa nan <i>to</i> iimashita ka	What did the soldier say?

3. The subjunctive is expressed in several ways. One way is to use *ra* or *nara* as suffix to the depending clause:

Tabemashita <i>ra</i> koko e kinasai	If you are through eating please come here.
---	--

4. Adverbs derived from adjectives end in *-ku*:

Hayaku kinasai	Come quickly.
----------------	---------------

## 5. Type sentences:

Asoko de yasuminasai	Rest over there.
Migi e mukinasai	Face right.
Arukinasai	Walk.
Hayaku arukinasai	Walk fast.
Ki wo tsukenasai	Be careful.
Tomarinasai	Stop.
Itsu jōriku-shimashita ka	When did you land?
Namae wa?	Your name?
Nakamura desu	I am Nakamura.



Sore wa anata no myōji desu ka	Is that your family name?
Hai, myōji desu	Yes, it is my family name.
Na wa	Your first name?
Takao desu	Takao.
Kurai wa?	Your rank?
Nitō suihei desu	I am a first class seaman.
Gunkan no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of your warship?
Chinjufu no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of your naval station?
Kure desu	Kure Naval Station.
Nippon wo itsu tachimashita ka	When did you leave Japan?
*Showa jūroku-nen ni tachimashita	I left in the 16th year of Shōwa (1941).
Horyo ni natte nan to omoimasu ka	What do you think of being captured?
Kore made	This is all.
Achira de gohan wo tabenasai	Have your meal over there.
Tabemashita ra koko e kinasai	If you are through eating, come here.
Anata no namae wa nan desu ka	What is your name?
**Nakano-Toshirō desu	I am Toshirō Nakano.
Doko ni sunde imasu ka	Where do you live?
Kono mura ni sunde imasu	I live in this village.
Anata no shigoto wa nan desu ka	What is your work?
Hyakushō desu	I am a farmer.
Koko ni nan-nen orimasu ka	How many years have you lived here?
Ku-nen orimasu	I have lived here for nine years.
Tsuma ga arimasu ka	Have you a wife?
Hai, arimasu	Yes, I have.
Ko wa	Any children?

\*See: Japanese and Western Chronology Compared, page 55

\*\*Japanese always say and write the family name first.



Hai, san-nin orimasu	Yes, I have three.
Shorui wo mitai desu	I like to see your documents.
Kono mura no gakkō wa	Where is the school in this
doko ni arimasu ka	village?
Chikaku ni arimasu	It is near.
Kono mura de dare ka Eigo	Is there someone who understands
ga wakarimasu ka	English in this village?
Hai, orimasu	Yes, there is one.
Sono hito to hanashitai desu	I would like to talk to him.
Anata to ikimashō	Let us go (to see him).
Tōi desu ka	Is it far?
Iie, tōkunai desu	No, it is not far.
Nippon no heitai ga koko ni	Did the Japanese soldiers stay
imashita ka	here?
Hai, chotto	Yes, for a while.
Koko kara doko e ikimashita	Where did they go from here?
ka	
Shirimasen. Achira e iki-	I don't know. They went that
ashita	way.
Heitai wa nan to itte	What were the soldiers saying?
imashita ka	

## LESSON XV

## 1. Memorize the following:

zokushimasu (zokusuru)	belong; detached
mochimasu (motsu)	hold; have
sore kara	and then
okii	big; large
ichi	position; location
saigo	last; end
tanku	tank
kimono	clothing
shishōsha	casualties
*yen (en)	dollar (not corresponding value, but corresponding unit)
*sen	cent (not corresponding value, but corresponding unit)

\*See: Table of Money, Weights and Measure, page 60.

2. There is no perfect tense of verbs in Japanese. The present perfect tense is expressed by the present tense, and the past perfect by the past tense.

Kinô kara koko ni *imasu* I *have been* here since yesterday.  
 Shôwa jûgo-nen kara jûshi- I *had been* here from 1940 to  
 chinen made koko ni 1942.  
*imashita*

3. There are no relative pronouns in Japanese. Relationship to another noun or pronoun in a sentence is expressed by placing the verb before the word to which the relative pronoun would refer.

Koko ni *sunde iru hito* *Persons who live here.*  
 Eigo wo *hanasu hitai* *Solder who speaks English.*

4. Verbs in succession. Whenever verbs appear in succession be sure to make all of them progressive except the last one. The tense of the final verb decides the tenses of all.

Asoko ni *itte tabemashita* I *went* there and ate.  
 Koko ni *kite, tatte, machi-* *Come here, and stand and wait.*  
*nasai*

5. Type sentences:

Koko ni kite tachinasai	Come here and stand.
Nan no butai ni zokushite imasu ka	What unit do you belong to?
Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka	Where were you captured?
Anata no butai ni nan-nin orimashita ka	How many men were in your unit?
Shi-hôsha wa nan-nin deshita ka	How many casualties have you had?
Anata no butai no ichi wa doko desu ka	What is the location of your unit?
Butaichô no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of your unit commander?
Saigo ni tabemashita no wa itsu deshita ka	When did you eat last?
Nani wo tabemashita ka	What did you eat?
Tanku wa ikutsu arimasu ka	How many tanks have you?
Kimono wa jûbun desu ka	Do you have enough clothing?

Kono mura no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of this village?
Nan no heitai ga orimashita ka	What kind of soldiers were here?
Dōshite ikimashita ka	How (by what means) did they leave?
Donna buki wo motte ima- shita ka	What kind of weapons did they have?
Itsu kara koko ni orimashita ka	How long (from when) had they been here?
Koko no mizu wa doko kara kimasu ka	Where does the water come from?
Kono mura ni nan-nin hito ga sunde imasu ka	How many persons live in this village?
Anata wa itsu kara koko ni sunde imasu ka	How long (since when) have you lived here?
Asoko ni tatte iru hito wa dare desu ka	Who is that man standing there?
Eigo wo hanasu heitai ga orimasu ka	Are there soldiers who speak English?
Chikaku ni ōkii machi ga arimasu ka	Are there any big towns near here?
Koko ni Nipponjin ga nan- nin orimasu ka	How many Japanese live here?
Nani wo shite imasu ka	What do they do?
Kore wa nan yen desu ka	How much is this? (How many dollars is this?)
Kore wa go sen desu ka	Is this five cents?
Sore kara?	And then?

## LESSON XVI

By way of reviewing the type sentences we have studied, let us spend the last two chapters in English-Japanese translation of some of the more important interrogative and imperative sentences that would most probably be used in questioning prisoners or civilians.

### MILITARY COMMANDS

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Fall in!   | Atsumare    |
| 2. Attention! | Ki wo tsuke |

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3. Count off!     | Bangō              |
| 4. Right face!    | Migi muke migi     |
| 5. Left face!     | Hidari muke hidari |
| 6. Forward march! | Mae e susume       |
| 7. Halt!          | Tomare             |
| 8. Rest!          | Yasume             |
| 9. Dismiss!       | Wakare             |

## SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Who?             | Dare           |
| 2. What?            | Nani           |
| 3. Where?           | Doko           |
| 4. When?            | Itsu           |
| 5. Why?             | Naze           |
| 6. How?             | Dōshite        |
| 7. Which?           | Dore           |
| 8. How much?        | Ikura          |
| 9. How old?         | Ikutsu         |
| 10. How many?       | Ikutsu         |
| 11. Who goes there? | Dare ka        |
| 12. Who is it?      | Dare ka        |
| 13. Come!           | Koi            |
| 14. Hurry!          | Hayaku         |
| 15. Stop!           | Tomare         |
| 16. Wait!           | Mate           |
| 17. Advance!        | Susume         |
| 18. Surrender arms! | Buki wo watase |
| 19. Hands up!       | T'e wo age     |
| 20. Walk!           | Aruke          |

## QUESTIONING PRISONERS

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Come here.                | Koko ni kinasai              |
| 2. Stand here.               | Koko ni tachinasai           |
| 3. Stand on this side.       | Kochira ni tachinasai        |
| 4. Wait a moment over there. | Sochira de chotto machinasai |
| 5. Sit down here.            | Koko ni kakenasai            |
| 6. Have a cigarette.         | Shigaretto wo agemashō       |
| 7. Aren't you hungry?        | Hinojikusai desu ka          |
| 8. Are you tired?            | Tsukarete imasu ka           |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 9. Shall I give you some water?                                | Mizu wo agemashō ka                           |
| 10. Are you in pain?   | Doko ka itai desu ka                          |
| 11. Do you understand English?                                 | Eigo ga wakarimasu ka                         |
|  |   |
| 1. What is your name?  | Anata no namae wa nan desu ka                 |
| 2. Which is your family name?                                  | Dore ga myōji desu ka                         |
| 3. What is your rank?  | Kurai wa nan desu ka                          |
| 4. What is your serial number?                                 | Anata no ichiran-bangō wa nan desu ka         |
| 5. How old are you?  | Ikutsu desu ka                                |
| 6. When were you born?   | Itsu umaremashita ka                          |
| 7. Where were you born?  | Doko de umaremashita ka                       |
| 8. What prefecture?  | Nani ken                                      |
| 9. What county?  | Nani gun                                      |
| 10. What town?   | Nani machi                                    |
| 11. What village?  | Nani mura                                     |
| 12. What were you doing before you became a soldier?           | Heitai ni naru mae nani wo shite imashita ka  |
| 13. How many years were you in the army before you left Japan? | Nippon wo tatsu mae nan-nen heitai deshita ka |
| 14. Where is your home unit?                                   | Nippon no gentai wa doko desu ka              |
| 15. What is your home unit?                                    | Nippon no gentai wa nan desu ka               |
| 16. What division?   | Nani shidan desu ka                           |
| 17. What regiment?   | Nani rentai desu ka                           |
| 18. What company?  | Nan chūtai desu ka                            |
| 19. What is the name of your warship?                          | Anata no gunkan no namae wa nan desu ka       |
| 20. What naval station does it belong?                         | Nani kaigun chinjufu desu ka                  |
| 21. When did you leave Japan?                                  | Itsu Nippon wo tachimashita ka                |
| 22. From where?  | Doko kara                                     |
| 23. When did you come here?                                    | Itsu koko ni kimashita ka                     |



24. When did you land here? Itsu koko ni jōrikushimashita ka
25. How many landed here? Koko ni nan-nin jōrikushimashita ka
26. What kind of soldiers are they? Donna heitai desu ka
27. Who is the unit commander? Butaichō wa dare desu ka
28. What is his rank? Kurai wa nan desu ka
29. Is he a good commander? Yoi butaichō desu ka
30. Is it true? Hontō desu ka
31. Once more! (Repeat it!) Mō ichido
32. Are there any tanks? Tanku ga arimasu ka
33. Where is the location of your unit? Butai no ichi wa doko desu ka
34. Show me on the map. Chizu de oshienasai
35. Where were you captured? Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka
36. When were you captured? Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka
37. What were you doing when captured? Horyo ni narimashita toki nani wo shite imashita ka
38. And then? Sore kara
39. How many were captured? Nan-nin horyo ni narimashita ka
40. Were there any casualties? Shishōsha ga arimashita ka
41. What do you think of being captured? Horyo ni natte nan to omoimasu ka
42. Whom shall we notify of this in Japan? Nippon no dare ni kore wo shirasemashō ka
43. When did you eat last? Saigo ni tabemashita no wa itsu deshita ka
44. What did you eat? Nani wo tabemashita ka
45. Did you have enough to eat? Tabemono wa jūbun deshita ka
46. Did you have enough clothing? Kimono wa jūbun deshita ka
47. Have you a wife? Tsuma ga arimasu ka
48. Have you any children? Ko ga arimasu ka

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 49. This is all.    | Kore made         |
| 50. Sit down there. | Soko ni kakenasai |

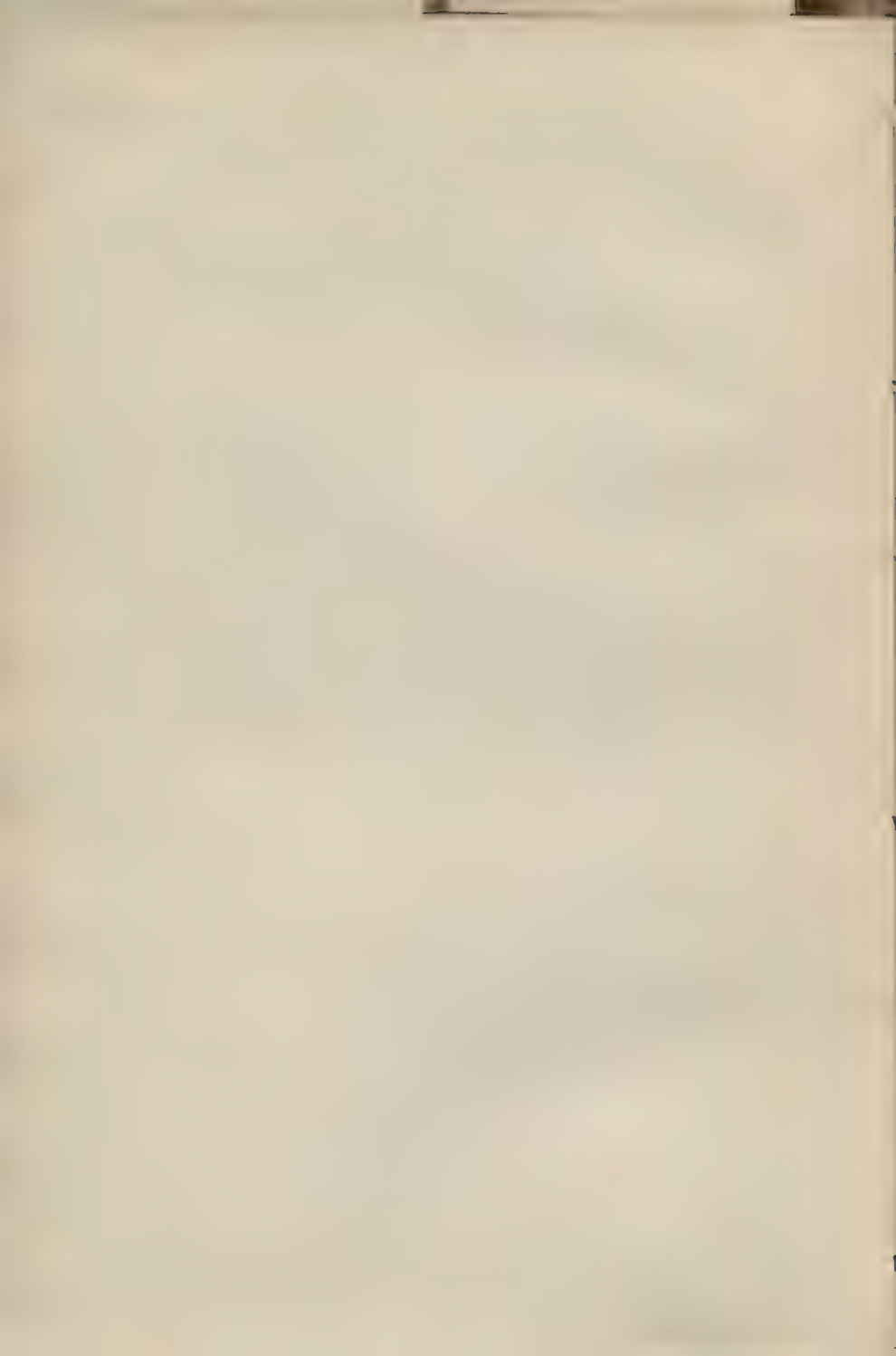
## LESSON XVII

### QUESTIONING CIVILIANS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Hello!   | Konnichi wa   |
| 2. What is your name?   | Anata no namae wa nan desu ka                       |
| 3. Where do you live?   | Doko ni sunde imasu ka                              |
| 4. How old are you?   | Ikutsu desu ka                                      |
| 5. When were you born?  | Itsu umaremashita ka                                |
| 6. What is your occupation?                                   | Anata no shigoto wa nan desu ka                     |
| 7. How many years have you lived here?                        | Koko ni nan-nen orimasu ka                          |
| 8. Have you a wife?   | Tsuma ga arimasu ka                                 |
| 9. Have you any children?                                     | Ko ga arimasu ka                                    |
| 10. Where is the school in this village?                      | Kono mura no gakkō wa doko desu ka                  |
| 11. Is there someone who understands English in this village? | Kono mura de dare ka Eigo ga wakarimasu ka          |
| 12. Who is he?  | Sore wa dare desu ka                                |
| 13. Where does he live?                                       | Doko ni sunde imasu ka                              |
| 14. I should like to talk with him.                           | Sono hito to hanashitai desu                        |
| 15. Aren't the Japanese soldiers here now?                    | Nippon no heitai wa mō koko ni orimasen ka          |
| 16. Which way did they go?                                    | Dochira ni ikimashita ka                            |
| 17. How long were they here?                                  | Itsu kara koko ni orimashita ka                     |
| 18. How many were here?                                       | Nan-nin koko ni orimashita ka                       |
| 19. What kind of soldiers were they?                          | Donna heitai deshita ka                             |
| 20. What were the soldiers saying?                            | Heitai wa nan to itte imashita ka                   |
| 21. What is the name of this village?                         | Kono mura no namae wa nan desu ka                   |
| 22. What kind of weapons did the Japanese soldiers have?      | Nippon no heitai wa donna buki wo motte imashita ka |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 23. Where does the water come from?        | Koko no mizu wa doko kara<br>kimasu ka         |
| 24. How many persons live in this village? | Kono mura ni nan-nin hito ga<br>sunde imasu ka |
| 25. Are there any big towns near here?     | Chikaku ni ôkii machi ga arimasu<br>ka         |
| 26. How many Japanese live here?           | Koko ni Nipponjin ga nan-nin<br>sunde imasu ka |
| 27. What do they do?                       | Nani wo shite imasu ka                         |
| 28. How much is this?                      | Kore wa ikura desu ka                          |
| 29. Thank you!                             | Arigatô  |
| 30. Good-bye!                              | Sayônara                                       |



PART II  
HELPFUL MATERIAL FOR INTERPRETATION  
AND TRANSLATION



## JAPANESE SYLLABARY

The Japanese written language is made up of three different types of ideographs: (1) the Chinese characters, (2) the *hiragana* and (3) the *katakana*. However, it is possible to write everything in either the *hiragana* or *katakana*.

<i>Hiragana</i>					<i>Katakana</i>				
a	i	u	e	o	a	i	u	e	o
あ	い	う	え	お	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
か	き	く	け	こ	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
sa	shi	su	se	so	sa	shi	su	se	so
さ	し	す	せ	そ	サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	ta	chi	tsu	te	to
た	ち	つ	て	と	タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
na	ni	nu	ne	no	na	ni	nu	ne	no
な	に	ぬ	ね	の	ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	ha	hi	fu	he	ho
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ま	み	む	め	も	マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
ya	i	yu	e	yo	ya	i	yu	e	yo
や	い	ゆ	え	よ	ヤ	イ	ユ	エ	ヨ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
ら	り	る	れ	ろ	ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ

<i>Katakana</i>					<i>Hiragana</i>				
wa	i	u	e	(w)o	wa	i	u	e	(w)o
わ	ゐ	う	ゑ	を	ワ	ヰ	ウ	ヱ	ヲ
(n)					(n)				
ん					ン				

ga	gi	gu	ge	go	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ
za	ji	zu	ze	zo	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ	ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ
da	ji	zu	de	do	da	ji	zu	de	do
ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド	ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド
ba	bi	bu	be	bo	ba	bi	bu	be	bo
バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
pa	pi	pu	pe	po	pa	pi	pu	pe	po
パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ	パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ

Often a letter itself is a word: (と) = to = and.

Many words are combination of letters: (はい) = hai = yes.

## JAPANESE ROMANIZATION

There are at present three schools of romanizing the Japanese language: the Hepburn System, the Japan System, and the recent Investigation Commission System. It is to be emphasized that these are but three methods of representing the same pronunciation. The Hepburn System is used in this manual.



*Hepburn System*

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SHI	SU	SE	SO
TA	CHI	TSU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	FU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO
RA	RI	RU	RE	RO
WA	I	U	E	O
(N)				

GA	GI	GU	GE	GO
ZA	Ji	ZU	ZE	ZO
DA	Ji	ZU	DE	DO
BA	BI	BU	BE	BO
PA	PI	PU	PE	PO

KYA	KYU	KYO
SHA	SHU	SHO
CHA	CHU	CHO
NYA	NYU	NYO
HYA	HYU	HYO
MYA	MYU	MYO
RYA	RYU	RYO
GYA	GYU	GYO
JA	JU	JO
JA	JU	JO
BYA	BYU	BYO
PYA	PYU	PYO

*Japan System*

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SI	SU	SE	SO
TA	TI	TU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	HU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO

*I. C. System*

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SI	SU	SE	SO
TA	TI	TU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	HU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO

<i>Japan System</i>					<i>I. C. System</i>				
RA	RI	RU	HE	RO	RA	RI	RU	HE	RO
WA	I	U	E	O	WA	I	U	E	O
(N)					(N)				
GA	GI	GU	GE	GO	GA	GI	GU	GE	GO
ZA	ZI	ZU	ZE	ZO	ZA	ZI	ZU	ZE	ZO
DA	DI	DU	DE	DO	DA	DI	DU	DE	DO
BA	BI	BU	BE	BO	BA	BI	BU	BE	BO
PA	PI	PU	PE	PO	PA	PI	PU	PE	PO
KYA	KYU	KYO	KWA		KYA	KYU	KYO		
SYA	SYU	SYO			SYA	SYU	SYO		
TYA	TYU	TYO			TYA	TYU	TYO		
NYA	NYU	NYO			NYA	NYU	NYO		
HYA	HYU	HYO			HYA	HYU	HYO		
MYA	MYU	MYO			MYA	MYU	MYO		
RYA	RYU	RYO			RYA	RYU	RYO		
GYA	GYU	GYO	GWA		GYA	GYU	GYO		
ZYA	ZYU	ZYO			ZYA	ZYU	ZYO		
DYA	DYU	DYO			ZYA	ZYU	ZYO		
BYA	BYU	BYO			BYA	BYU	BYO		
PYA	PYU	PYO			PYA	PYU	PYO		

a. The following sets should be pronounced exactly the same:

*Hepburn*

shi  
chi  
tsu  
fu  
ji  
sha  
shu  
sho  
cha

*I. C. System*

si  
ti  
tu  
hu  
zi  
sya  
syu  
syo  
tya

b. The following sets should be pronounced exactly the same:

Chōsen  
Fujisan  
Shichiro Fuchino  
Shōzō Tsurumi

Tyōsen  
Huzisan  
Sitiro Hutino  
Syōzō Turumi

## JAPANESE AND WESTERN CHRONOLOGY COMPARED

There are two methods used in Japanese chronology, one according to eras and the other going back to the beginning of the country. The first year of the traditional calendar, although historically not authentic, is dated 660 B.C. This knowledge may be of some help in determining one's age, date of birth, date of manufacture of war implements, etc.

<i>By Eras</i>			<i>Trad. Western</i>			<i>By Eras</i>			<i>Trad. Western</i>				
Meiji	1	2528	1868		28	2555	1895						
	2	2529	1869		29	2556	1896						
	3	2530	1870		30	2557	1897						
	4	2531	1871		31	2558	1898						
	5	2532	1872		32	2559	1899						
	6	2533	1873		33	2560	1900						
	7	2534	1874		34	2561	1901						
	8	2535	1875		35	2562	1902						
	9	2536	1876		36	2563	1903						
	10	2537	1877		37	2564	1904						
	11	2538	1878		38	2565	1905						
	12	2539	1879		39	2566	1906						
	13	2540	1880		40	2567	1907						
	14	2541	1881		41	2568	1908						
	15	2542	1882		42	2569	1909						
	16	2543	1883		43	2570	1910						
	17	2544	1884		44	2571	1911						
	18	2545	1885		45	} 2572	1912						
	19	2546	1886	Meiji Taishō	1								
	20	2547	1887		2			2573	1913				
	21	2548	1888		3			2574	1914				
	22	2549	1889		4			2575	1915				
	23	2550	1890		5			2576	1916				
	24	2551	1891		6			2577	1917				
	25	2552	1892		7			2578	1918				
	26	2553	1893		8			2579	1919				
	27	2554	1894		9			2580	1920				

<i>By Eras</i>			<i>By Eras</i>		
	<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>		<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>
10	2581	1921	7	2592	1932
11	2582	1922	8	2593	1933
12	2583	1923	9	2594	1934
13	2584	1924	10	2595	1935
14	2585	1925	11	2596	1936
Taishō 15	}	2586	12	2597	1937
Shōwa 1			13	2598	1938
2	2587	1927	14	2599	1939
3	2588	1928	15	2600	1940
4	2589	1929	16	2601	1941
5	2590	1930	17	2602	1942
6	2591	1931	18	2603	1943

To change from the Era calendar to the Western, remember: 1867 ÷ Meiji x; 1911 ÷ Taishō x; 1925 ÷ Shōwa x. For example: Meiji 10 = 1867 ÷ 10 = 1877; Taishō 10 = 1911 ÷ 10 = 1921; Shōwa 10 = 1925 ÷ 10 = 1935. To change from the Trad. calendar to the Western, subtract 660.

Meiji 45 = Taishō 1; Taishō 15 = Shōwa 1.

17-3-5 = Shōwa 17 - March 5 = 3-5-1942.

2-6-20 = 2602-6-20 = 6-20-1942.

## NUMERALS AND TIME

### *Numerals:*

Although we are not interested in the study of the written Japanese, it would be advisable to learn the numerals in characters for practical purposes.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese ways of counting the first ten numerals are used. Zero is an exception.

	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	<i>On (Chinese)</i>
0 (〇)		rei
1 (一)	hitotsu	ichi
2 (二)	futatsu	ni
3 (三)	mittsu	san
4 (四)	yottsu	shi
5 (五)	itsutsu	go
6 (六)	muttsu	roku
7 (七)	nanatsu	shichi
8 (八)	yattsu	hachi
9 (九)	kokonotsu	ku
10 (十)	tō	jū

Japanese way is used for single numbers and the Chinese way is used as "enumeratives." Itsutsu = five; Go-nin = five people. From eleven on, the numbers are counted only in the Chinese way:

11 (十一) jūichi	30 (三十) sanjū
12 (十二) jūni	40 (四十) shijū
13 (十三) jūsan	50 (五十) gojū
14 (十四) jūshi	100 (百) hyaku
15 (十五) jūgo	1,000 (千) sen
16 (十六) jūroku	10,000 (万) man
17 (十七) jūshichi	100,000 (十万) jūman
18 (十八) jūhachi	1,000,000 (百万) hyakuman
19 (十九) jūku	20 = 2-10 = nijū = 二〇 (二十)
20 (二十) nijū	

### *Time:*

#### a. Time of the day:

time	jikan
o'clock	ji
minute	fun (pun)
second	byō
a. m.	gozen
p. m.	gogo

## b. Days of the week:

Sunday	Nichiyō
Monday	Getsuyō
Tuesday	Kayō
Wednesday	Suiyō
Thursday	Mokuyō
Friday	Kinyō
Saturday	Doyō

## c. Months of the year:

January	Ichigatsu
February	Nigatsu
March	Sangatsu
April	Shigatsu
May	Gogatsu
June	Rokugatsu
July	Shichigatsu
August	Hachigatsu
September	Kugatsu
October	Jūgatsu
November	Jūichigatsu
December	Jūnigatsu

## d. Days of the month: The first ten days are counted in both the pure Japanese way and the Chinese way. However, from the 11th, usually the Chinese way is used.

1st	tsuitachi; ichinichi
2nd	futsuka; ninichi
3rd	mikka; sannichi
4th	yokka
5th	itsuka; gonichi
6th	muika; rokunichi
7th	nanuka; shichinichi
8th	yōka; hachinichi
9th	kokonoka; kunichi
10th	tōka
11th	jūichinichi
14th	jūyokka
20th	hatsuka; nijūnichi
30th	sanjūnichi



- e. Number of months is counted in both the pure Japanese and Chinese ways:

	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	<i>On (Chinese)</i>
one month	hitotsuki	ikkagetsu
two months	futatsuki	nikagetsu
three months	mitsuki	sankagetsu
four months	yotsuki	shikagetsu
five months	itsutsuki	gokagetsu
six months	mutsuki	rokkagetsu
seven months	nanatsuki	shichikagetsu
eight months	yatsuki	hakkagetsu
nine months	kokonotsuki	kukagetsu
ten months	totsuki	jikkagetsu
eleven months		jūikkagetsu
twelve months		jūnikagetsu

## HOW TO RECOGNIZE JAPANESE WRITING

Learn to read the following writing which may enable one to recognize numerals and dates on metal pieces, engines, etc., of the Japanese military tools.

- a. Numbers written from left to right:

三 四 五 一 六 七	345167
四 七 八 二 九 一	478291
六 二 〇 二 四 九	620249

- b. Numbers written vertically:

四 三 二  
九 〇 九  
九 四 八  
〇 七 八  
一 六 〇

●  
四  
三  
八  
二  
九  
九

4 3 2  
9 0 9  
9 4 8  
0 7 8  
1 6 0

●  
4  
3  
8  
2  
9  
9

## c. Dates:

1. 17-4-12 = 17th year of Shōwa - April 12th  
= April 12, 1942
2. 2-8-14 = Year 2602 (traditional) - August 14th  
= August 14, 1942

As explained in Japanese and Western Chronology Compared, page 46, the Japanese use two types of calendars, the era and the traditional. The order of writing is always: year - month - date. Therefore, common sense tells one that 17 in the first example refers to the 17th year of Shōwa (1942), and 2 in the second example represents the last unit of the traditional year 2602 (1942).

3.

昭和	15 年	3 月	2 日
----	------	-----	-----

Shōwa 15th yr.	3rd month	2nd day
1940	March	2

note: 1st two characters = Shōwa  
 3rd character = year  
 4th character = month  
 5th character = date

## TABLE OF MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

## a. Money:\*

1 rin	1/10 cent
1 sen	1 cent
5 sen	5 cents
10 sen	10 cents
20 sen	20 cents
50 sen	50 cents
1 yen	1 dollar

\*Not corresponding value,  
 but corresponding units. \*Corresponding unit.

## b. Weights:

1 monme	0.1325 oz.
1 kin	*1 lb.
1 kan	8.28 lbs.
1 guramu	1 gramme
1 kiro (kiroguramu)	1 kilogramme
1 pondo	1 pound
1 ton	1 ton

c. *Capacity:*

1 gō	0.4 pts.
1 shō	2 qts.
1 tō	4 gals.
1 koku	40 gals. (5 bushels)

d. *Square measure:*

1 tsubo	36 sq. ft.
1 bu	same
1 se	1080 sq. ft.
1 tan	0.245 acres
1 chō	2.5 acres

e. *Linear measure:*

1 bu	*1/10 in.	1 miri (mirimētoru)	1 m. m.
1 sun	*1 in.	1 senci (senchimētoru)	1 c. m.
1 shaku	*1 ft.	1 mētoru	1 meter
1 ken	6 ft.	1 kiro (kiromētoru)	1 k. m.
1 chō	120 yds.	1 mairu	1 mile
1 ri	2.44 mi.	1 notto	1 knot

\*Corresponding unit.

f. *Percentage:*

1 bu	1%
1 wari	10%

Therefore,

1 wari 5 bu	= 15%
5 wari	= 50%

## BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES

Army  
Navy  
Air Force  
Marine Corps  
Military Police  
Infantry  
Cavalry  
Artillery  
Engineer  
Aviation  
Commissariat  
Paymaster  
Medical  
Veterinary

Rikugun  
Kaigun  
Kūgun  
Rikusentai  
Kenpei  
Hohei  
Kihei  
Hōhei  
Kōhei  
Kōkūhei  
Shichōhei  
Keiri  
Eisei  
Jūi

*color of collar  
badges*

black  
scarlet  
light green  
yellow  
brown  
light blue  
deep blue  
silver tea  
dark green  
purple

## ARMY (RIKUGUN)

a. *Ranks:*

Officers	Shikan	N. C. O.	Kashikan
General	Taishō	Warrant Officer	Tokumu Sōchō
Lieut-General	Chūshō (Chūjō)	Sergeant-Major	Sōchō
Major-General	Shōshō	Sergeant	Gunsō
Colonel	Taisa	Corporal	Gochō
Lieut-Colonel	Chūsa		
Major	Shōsa	Privates	Hei
Captain	Taii		
First Lieutenant	Chūi	Superior Private	Jōtōhei
Second Lieutenant	Shōi	F. C. Private	Ittōhei
		S. C. Private	Nitōhei

b. *Units:*

Division	Shidan	Unit of indefinite size	
Brigade	Ryodan	Corps	Butai
Regiment	Rentai		Gundan (Heidan)
Battalion	Daitai		
Company	Chūtai		
Platoon	Shōtai		
Squad	Buntai		

## AIR (KŪGUN)

a. *Units:*

Wing	Rentai
Group	Daitai
Squadron	Chūtai
Division	Shōtai
Section	Buntai

## NAVY (KAIGUN)

a. *Ranks:*

Officers	Shikan	*N. C. O.; Seamen	Kashikan; Suihei
Admiral	Taishō	Chief War. O.	Heisōchō
V-Admiral	Chūshō (Chūjō)	Chief Petty O.	Ittō Heisō
Rear-Admiral	Shōshō	Petty O., 1/C	Nitō Heisō
Captain	Taisa	Petty O., 2/C	Santō Heisō

Commander	Chūsa	Petty O., 3/C	Ittō Suihei
Lieut-Commander	Shōsa	Seaman, 1/C	Nitō Suihei
Lieutenant	Taii	Seaman, 2/C	Santō Suihei
Lieutenant (j.g.)	Chūi	Seaman, 3/C	Shitō Suihei
Ensign	Shōi		

b. *Warships:*

battleship	senkan
battle cruiser	junyō-senkan
cruiser	junyōkan
aircraft carrier	kōkū-bokan
seaplane tender	suijōki-bokan
submarine	sensuikan
mine layer	fusetsukan
gunboat	hōkan
destroyer	kuchikukan
torpedo boat	suiraitai
mine sweeper	sōkaitai
transport	unsōsen
oil tanker	yusōsen
survey ship	sokuryōkan
ice breaker	saihyōsen
target ship	hyōteki-kan
repair ship	kōsakusen

c. *Units:*

Fleet	Kantai
Squadron	Sentai
Division	Buntai
Convoy	Gosōsendan

"JAPANIZED" ENGLISH

In speaking to a prisoner, first see whether he understands English. All officers will understand some English; men in the ranks may not. However, every Japanese has quite a large vocabulary of English pronounced in the "Japanized" way. This is especially true of popular

\*These are corresponding ranks and not the translation of ranks.

nouns. Therefore, one may sometimes be able to make himself understood if he uses English in the Japanese way. Here is a list of some examples:

<i>English</i>	
<i>k</i> ending sound	<i>ku</i>
book; tank; mask	bukku; tanku; masuku
<i>s</i> ending sound	<i>su</i>
pass; gas	pasu; gasu
<i>t</i> ending sound	<i>to</i>
point; tent	pointo; tento
<i>n</i> ending sound	<i>n</i>
pen; pin	pen; pin
<i>f</i> ending sound	<i>fu</i>
knife; wife	naifu; waifu
<i>m</i> ending sound	<i>mu</i>
room; come	rūmu; kamu
<i>l, r</i> ending sound	<i>ru</i>
beer; doctor; pistol	biru; dokutoru; pisutoru
<i>d</i> ending sound	<i>do</i>
pound; ground	pondo; guraundo
<i>p</i> ending sound	<i>pu</i>
lamp; stop	ranpu; sutoppu
<i>g</i> ending sound	<i>gu</i>
king; song	kingu; songu
<i>y</i> ending sound	<i>e</i>
party; empty	pāte; emute

- a. There are no consonants *l, q, v, or x*. Therefore, make the following substitutions when these consonants occur in a word: *l* = *r*; *q* = *k*; *v* = *b*; *x* = (x).\*
- b. One must always remember to put a vowel after each consonant or consonant sound of English:

America	Amerika
Roosevelt	Rōzuberuto
baseball	bēsubōru
gas-mask	gasu masuku
milk	miruku

\*x = (x) Use sound that is closest to sound of x in that English word.



## JAPANESE PREFECTURES






















































- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Aomori    | 14 Kanagawa  |
| 2 Akita     | 15 Yamanashi |
| 3 Iwato     | 16 Nagano    |
| 4 Yamagata  | 17 Toyama    |
| 5 Miyagi    | 18 Ishikawa  |
| 6 Niigata   | 19 Gifu      |
| 7 Fukushima | 20 Shizuoka  |
| 8 Ibaraki   | 21 Aichi     |
| 9 Tochigi   | 22 Fukui     |
| 10 Gunma    | 23 Shiga     |
| 11 Chiba    | 24 Mie       |
| 12 Saitama  | 25 Kyōto     |
| 13 Tokyo    | 26 Nara      |



- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 27 Wakayama  | 37 Kochi     |
| 28 Osaka     | 38 Ehime     |
| 29 Hyōgo     | 39 Fukuoka   |
| 30 Tottori   | 40 Ōita      |
| 31 Okayama   | 41 Saga      |
| 32 Shimane   | 42 Nagasaki  |
| 33 Hiroshima | 43 Kumamoto  |
| 34 Yamaguchi | 44 Miyazaki  |
| 35 Tokushima | 45 Kagoshima |
| 36 Kagawa    | 46 Okinawa   |

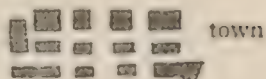
## SYMBOLS AND MAP READING

The following symbols have been copied from the maps drawn by Dainippon Teikoku Rikuchi Sokuryōbu (Imperial Japanese Land Surveying Bureau), 1935:

	signal station		naval base
	manufactory		army and navy housing
	powder-magazine		prefectural capital
	power plant		district office
	embankment		municipal office
	ditch		school
	stone steps		hospital
	oil well		military police
	chimney		police station
	spring		custom house
	volcano		weather bureau
	mineral spring		post, telegraph, telephone office
	material dump		post office
	mine		telegraph office
	shrine		telephone office
	temple		wireless antenna
	church		national highway
	gov't office		important prefectural road
	foreign gov't office		LOCAL ROADS—
	army jurisdiction		(over 3 meters wide)
	navy jurisdiction		(over 2 meters wide)
	divisional headquarters		(over 1 meter wide)
	brigade headquarters		path (less than 1 meter wide)
	fortress and garrison headquarters		railway
	regimental headquarters		special railway
			lighthouse
			buoy
			ferryboat station



railway bridge  
wooden bridge  
foot bridge  
ford  
ford for vehicle  
crossing  
temporary bridge  
steamer ferry



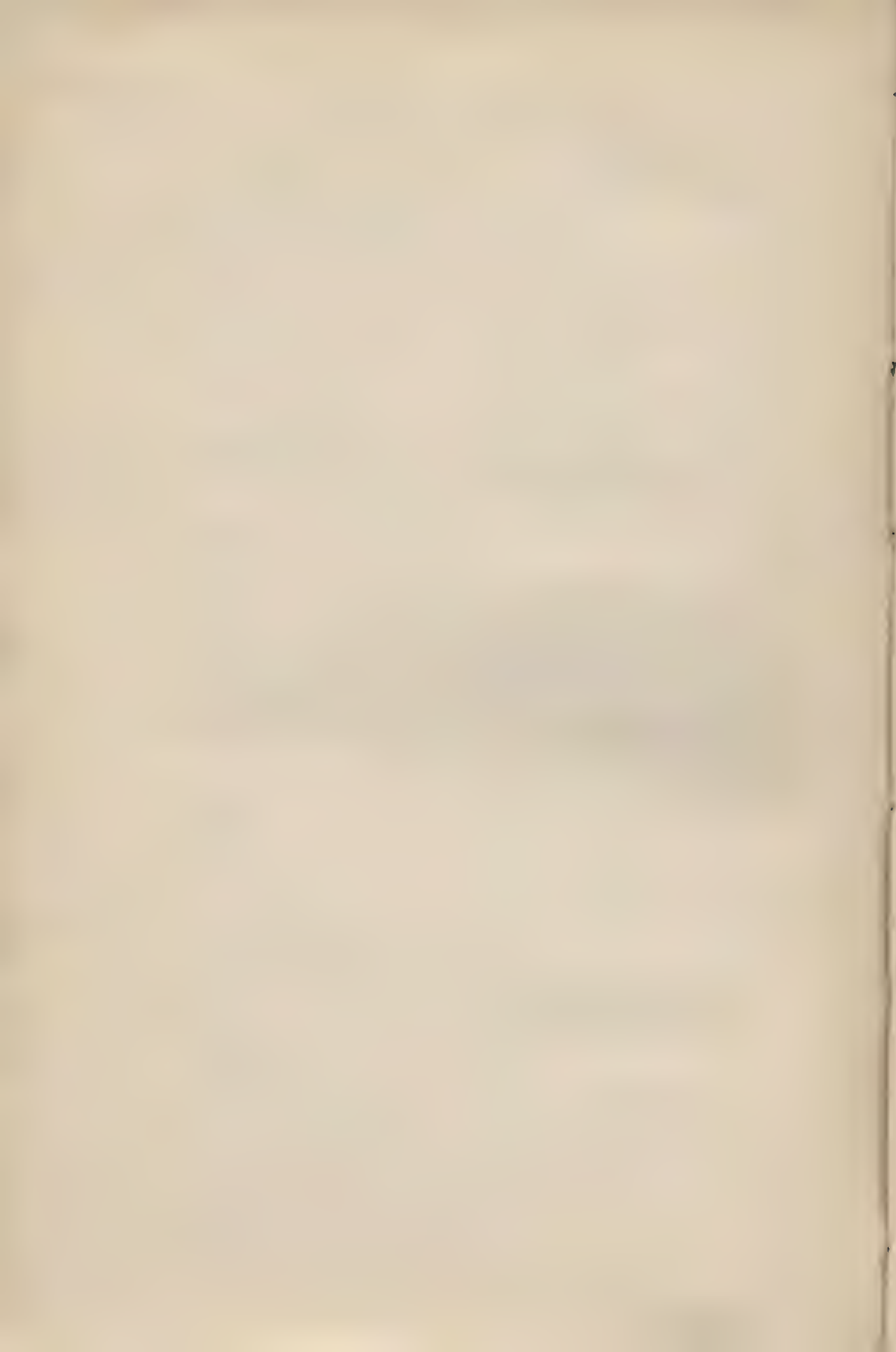
town



village



dry rice-fields  
paddy  
swamp  
orchard  
grass land  
broad-leaved trees  
needle-leaf trees



PART III  
ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY OF  
MILITARY TERMS





# ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

This list contains words either used in the lessons or likely to be useful for military purposes. Arabic numerals indicate the lesson in which the vocabulary is first introduced. For verb conjugations see Part I, Lesson VI.

## A

about—hodo; bakari; koro  
 About face!—Maware migi!  
 absolute—zettai  
 accident—jiko; gūzen  
 (accusative case end.)—wo 4  
 accustom—nareru  
 acid—san  
 active service—gen-eki  
 adjustment—chōsetsu  
 adjutant—fukkan  
 admiral—taishō 7  
 advance—susumimasu (susumu) 7  
 Advance!—Susume! 7  
 advertisement—kōkoku  
 advice—susume  
 advise—susumeru  
 aeroplane—hikōki  
 age—toshi  
 agriculture—nōgyō  
 air—kūki  
 air force—kūgan  
 all—mina; subete  
 already—mō 10  
 also—mo 10  
 aluminum—aruminiumu  
 a.m.—gozen 10  
 am—wa - - desu 2  
 am; is; are—desu; de arimasu 2  
 am; is; are—imasu (iru); orimasu (oru) 4  
 am not—de arimasen 3  
 am well—jōbu desu 3  
 among—naka 11  
 amusement—nagusame; goraku  
 ancestor—soan  
 and—to 3; ya  
 and—sōshite  
 and then—sore kara 15  
 anger—ikari  
 angle—kaku

animal—dōbutsu  
 answer—kotae  
 ant—ari  
 anti-aircraft gun—kōshahō  
 anxiety—shinpai  
 apparatus—shikake  
 apple—ringo  
 application—ōyō  
 approval—sansei  
 April—Shigatsu 10  
 are—wa - - desu 2  
 are not—de arimasen 3  
 area—menshiki  
 Argentine—Aruzenchin  
 argument—ron  
 arms—buki 12  
 armed forces—guntai  
 armed forces, member—gunjin 4  
 army—rikugun 7  
 arrangement—seiri  
 art—geijutsu  
 article—shina  
 artillery—hōhei  
 as—kara; node 13  
 as far as; until—made  
 ash—hai  
 assemble—atsumaru 7  
 at; in—ni 9  
 at—oite  
 at the time of—toki 12  
 attack—hōgeki; kōgeki  
 attention—chūi  
 Attention!—Ki wo tsuke! 7  
 attitude—taido  
 August—Hachigatsu 10  
 aunt—ōba  
 auspicious—medetai  
 Australia—Gōshū  
 authority—kenri; tōkyoku  
 automatic—jidō  
 automobile—jidōsha  
 autumn—aki

average—heikin  
avoid—sakeru

## B

back—ushiro 11; ura  
bacteria—baikin  
bad—warui  
bag—fukuro; kaban  
ball—mari; bōru  
balloon—keikikyū  
bamboo—take  
bank—ginkō  
barracks; post—eisho  
basis—kiso; dodai  
basket—kago  
battalion—daitai  
battle—sensō; tatakai  
battleship—senkan  
bay—wan  
be—oru; aru; naru 10  
beans—mame  
beautiful—utsukushii  
because—kara; node 13  
become; get—narimasu (naru) 10  
bed—toko  
bee—hachi  
beef—gyūniku  
beer—biru  
before; in front—mae 7  
beginning—hajime  
be given—morau  
behind—ushiro 11  
Belgium—Berugi  
belief—shinnen; iken  
bell—kane; beru  
belly—hara  
belong—zokushimasu (zokusuru) 15  
belonging—fuzoku  
below—shita 11  
belt—obi  
bent—magari  
beside—soba 11  
bicycle—jitensha  
big—ōkii 15  
bind—tori  
binding—musubi  
birth—umare  
bite—kamu  
bitter—nigai  
black—kuroi; kuro

blade—ha  
blockade—fūsa  
blood—chi  
blue—ao  
blunt—nibui  
board—ita  
body—karada;shintai  
bombing—bakugeki  
bone—hone  
Bonin Islands—Ogasawara Shotō  
book—hon  
border—sakai  
born—umaremasu (umareru) 13  
bottle—bin  
box—hako  
brain—nō  
branch—eda; shiten; bu  
brass—shinchū  
Brazil—Burajiru  
bread—pan  
breadth—haba; hirosa  
breaking—kudake  
breast—mune  
breath—iki  
brick—renga  
bridge—hashi  
brigade—ryodan  
brother—kyōdai; ani; otōto  
brush—hake  
bucket—baketsu  
bud—tsubomi  
building—tatemono; kenchiku  
bundle—tsutsumi  
but—ga; shikashi 4  
butter—bata  
butterfly—chō  
button—botan  
buy—kau

## C

cake—kashi  
calendar—koyomi  
(calling one's attention)—chotto 10  
Canada—Kanada  
cannon—taihō; hō  
canteen—shuho  
cap; hat—bōshi  
captain (navy)—taisa 7  
captain (army)—taii 7  
captain of warship—kanchō

capture—senryō; senryō suru  
 car—kuruma  
 card—kado; fuda  
 carrier, aircraft—kōkūhōkan  
 carrier, pigeon—denshōbato  
 casualties—shishōsha 15  
 cat—neko  
 cavalry—kihei  
 cease—yameru  
 cement—semento  
 cent (not corresp. value but corresp. unit)—sen 15  
 center—mannaka; chūō  
 certain—aru  
 chain—kusari  
 change—henka; tsuru  
 chapter—ka; shō  
 character—seikaku; (writing) ji  
 charcoal—sumi  
 cheap—yasui  
 chemistry—kagaku  
 cherry—sakura  
 chief petty officer—ittō heisō  
 chief warrant officer—heisōchō 8  
 child—ko 14  
 Chile—Chiri  
 chin—ago  
 China—Shina; Chūkaminkoku  
 Chinese—(people) Shinajin  
 Chinese—(lang.) Shinago  
 cigarette—shigaretto 12  
 cinema—eiga  
 circumference—mawari  
 citizen—shimin  
 city—shi  
 class—kurasu; kumi  
 clear—hakkiri  
 close; near—chikai 8  
 clothing—kimono 15  
 club—kurabu; kai  
 coal—sekitan  
 code—angō; fugō  
 coffee—kōhi  
 cold—samui  
 collar—kara  
 colonel—taisa 7  
 colonization—shokumin  
 color—iro  
 comb—kushi  
 come—kimasu (kuru) 6

command; order—gōrei  
 commander—shireikan  
 commander (navy rank)—chūsa 7  
 commander-in-chief—shireichōkan  
 commanding officer—taichō  
 Commence!—Hajime!  
 communication—tsūshin  
 companion—aite; nakama  
 company—chūtai 13  
 company; firm—kaisha  
 comparison—hikaku  
 compass—jishaku; konpasu  
 concrete—konkurito  
 conduct—okonai  
 connecting—tsunagi  
 connection—renraku  
 conquer—seifuku suru  
 consciousness—ishiki  
 consul—ryōji  
 consulate—ryōjikan  
 contents—naiyō  
 convenience—benri  
 cooked rice—gohan 13; meshi  
 cooking—ryōri  
 cool—suzushii  
 copper—dō  
 corporal—gochō 8  
 correct—tadashii  
 correction—shūsei; aratame  
 cork—koroku  
 cotton—wata  
 cough—seki  
 Count off!—Bangō! 7  
 countersign—aikotoba  
 country (state)—kuni  
 country (rural)—inaka  
 county—gun 12  
 crime—tsumi  
 crowd—mure  
 crude oil—jūyu  
 cruel—zankoku  
 cruiser—junyōkan  
 culture—bunka  
 current—chōryū  
 Cuba—Kyūba  
 cut—kiru

D

dance—odori; odoru; dansu  
 danger—kiken

dark—kurai  
 (dative case end.)—ni 4  
 day—hi; nichī 10  
 day after tomorrow—asatte 11  
 day before yesterday—ototoi 11  
 day time—hiru  
 December—Jūnigatsu 10  
 declaration—seimei  
 decrease—heru  
 deep—fukai  
 defense—mamori  
 degree—do  
 delight—yorokobi  
 democracy—minshukoku;  
     demokurashi  
 Denmark—Denmāku  
 deposit—azukeru  
 desertion—dassō  
 desire—yoku  
 destruction—hakai  
 device—kangae; kōan  
 dew—tsuyu  
 diary—nikki; nisshi  
 dictionary—jisho; jibiki  
 different—chigau  
 difficult—muzukashii  
 dig—horu  
 dim—kasuka  
 diplomacy—gaikō  
 direction—hōgaku  
 discharge—jotai  
 discovery—hakken  
 dislike—kirai  
 Dismiss!—Wakare! 7  
 distance—kyori  
 distant—tōi 8  
 disturbance—sawagi  
 division—bu; shidan 13  
 do—shimasu (suru) 10  
 documents—shorui 14  
 dog—inu  
 dollar (not corresp. value, but  
     corresp. unit)—yen 15  
 door—to  
 double—kasanaru  
 doubt—utagau; utagai  
 doubtful—utagawashii  
 drama—geki  
 draw—kakimasu (kaku) 6  
 dream—yume

dress—fuku; kimono  
 drink—nomimasu (nomu) 6  
 dry—kawaita  
 dust—chiri  
 Dutch East Indies—Ran-in  
 duty—gimu  
 dwelling—sumai

## E

ear—mimi  
 earth—chi; chikyū  
 earthenware—tōki  
 east—higashi  
 East Asia—Tōa  
 easy—tayasui  
 eat—tabemasu (taberu) 4  
 economy—keizai  
 edge—heri  
 education—kyōiku  
 egg—tamago  
 Egypt—Ejiputo  
 eight—hachi; yatsu 5  
 eight months—hakkagetsu;  
     yatsuki 11  
 eighteen—jūhachi 5  
 eighth of the month—yōka 10  
 eighty—hachijū 10  
 electric wire—densen  
 electricity—denki  
 element—genso  
 eleven—jūichi 5  
 eleven months—jūikkagetsu 11  
 eleventh of the month—  
     jūichinichi 10  
 equal—onaji; hitoshii  
 emperor—tennō  
 empress—kōgō  
 empty—kara  
 enclosure—kakoi  
 end—sue; saigo 15  
 ending—owari  
 enemy—teki  
 engineer—kōhei  
 English—Eigo 4  
 enjoyment—tanoshimi  
 enough—jūbun 9  
 ensign—shōi 7  
 enter—iru; hairu  
 entertainment—chisō  
 entirely—mattaku

etc.—nado  
Europe—Ōshū; Yōroppa  
even—sae; demo  
evening—ban  
every—mai  
every one—dare mo 9  
example—rei  
excellent—sugureta  
exchange—kōkan  
exercise—undō  
exist—aru  
experience—keiken; keiken suru  
explanation—setsumei  
explosion—bakuhatu  
extremity—hashi  
eye—me

F

face—mukimasu (muku) 7  
face—kao  
factory—kōjō  
failure—shippai  
fall in—atsumarimasu (atsumaru) 7  
Fall in!—Atsumare! 7  
falsehood—itsuwari  
family—kazoku  
family name—myōji 14  
far—tōi 8  
Far East—Kyokutō  
farm—hatake; ta  
farmer—hyakushō 13  
fashion—ryūkō  
fast—hayai  
fastening—shimari  
fat—koeta  
father—chichi  
fatigue—tsukare  
fear—osore  
feather—hane  
February—Nigatsu 10  
feeling—kanji  
feelings—kanjō  
female—mesu; onna  
ferry—watashi  
few—sukoshi; wazuka  
field—no  
fifteen—jūgo 5  
fifth of the month—itsuka 10  
fifty—gojū 5  
figure—sugata; kazu 5; sūji

filial devotion—kō; kōkō  
finger—yubi  
finger print—shimon  
Finland—Fuinrando  
fire—hi; kaji  
first of the month—tsuitachi 10  
first class private—ittōhei 8  
first lieutenant—chūi 7  
fish—uo; sakana  
five—go; itsutsu 5  
five months—itsutsuki; gokagetsu 11  
flag—hata  
flag, national—kokki  
flagship—kikan  
flame—honō  
fleet—kantai  
flesh—niku  
flexible—shinayaka  
floor—yuka; kai  
flower—hana  
fly—hai  
flying—tobi  
folding—ori  
food—tabemono 9  
foolish—oroka  
foot—ashi  
for—tame  
force—chikara; ikioi  
foreign country—gaikoku  
forget—wasureru  
form—katachi  
Formosa—Taiwan  
forty—shijū 5  
Forward march!—Mae e susume! 7  
four—shi; yottsu 5  
four months—shikagetsu; yotsuki 11  
fourteen—jūshi 5  
fourteenth of the month—jūyokka 10  
fourth of the month—yokka 10  
frame—waku  
France—Furansu  
frank—tanpaku  
free—jiyū; tada  
French Indo China—Futsuin  
friction—masatsu  
Friday—Kinyō 12  
friend—tomo; tomodachi  
from—kara 9  
front—omote; mae 7  
front line—zensen



fruit—kudamono  
full—michita  
fun—tawamure  
future—shōrai; nochi

## G

garden—niwa  
gas—gasu  
gasoline—gasorin  
gate—mon  
gather—atsumeru  
gem—tama  
general—ippan  
general (army rank)—taishō 7  
(genitive case end.)—no 4  
geography—chiri  
Germany—Doitsu  
get—narimasu (naru) 10  
get—eru  
get up—okimasu (okiru) 13  
give—agemasu (ageru) 4  
give me—kudasai 10  
glass—garasu  
go—ikimasu (iku) 6  
god—kami  
go over—koeru  
gold—kin  
good—yoi 8  
Good-bye!—Sayōnara! 3  
Good evening!—Konban wa! 3  
Good morning—Ohayō 3  
Good night!—Oyasumi! 3  
government—seifu; seiji  
graceful—jōhin  
grain—tsubu  
gramme—guramu  
grape—budō  
grasp—nigiru  
grass—kusa  
Great Britain—Igrisu  
Greece—Girisha  
green—midori  
greeting—aisatsu  
grief—kanashimi  
group—ittai  
guard—eihei  
guard, night—yaban  
guest—kyaku  
guide—annai; annai suru  
gulf—wan

gun—jū; teppō 2; hō  
gun boat—hōkan  
gunpowder—kayaku

## H

habit—shūkan  
hair—ke; (of head) kami  
half—hanbun  
half past—han 10  
halt—tomaru  
Halt!—Tomare! 7  
hand—te 13  
hand over—watashimasu  
(watasu) 12  
hang—kakeru  
happy—saiwai  
harbor; port—minato  
hard—katai  
harmony—chōwa  
hat; cap—bōshi  
hatred—nikushimi  
have—mochimasu (motsu) 15  
Hawaii—Hawai  
he—ano hito; kare  
head—atama; (leader) kashira  
headquarters—honbu  
health—kenkō  
hear—kiku  
heart—shinzō  
heat—netsu; atsusa  
heavy—omoi  
heavy cruiser—jū-junyōkan  
heavy gun—jūhō  
hello—Konnichi wa! 3  
help—tasuke; tetsudai  
hemp—asa  
hen—mendori; niwatori  
here—koko 5  
hide—kakusu  
high—takai  
history—rekishi  
hold; have—mochimasu (motsu) 15  
hole—ana  
Holland—Oranda  
home—katei; uchi  
home unit—gentai 9  
honey—mitsu  
hope—nozomi; kibō  
horn—tsuno  
horse—uma



hospital—byōin  
 hot—atsu  
 hot water—yu  
 hotel—yado; hoteru  
 hour—ji; jikan 10  
 house—ie  
 how—dōshite 2  
 How are you?—Ikaga desu ka. 3  
 How do you do?—Ikaga desu ka;  
 Konnichi wa 3  
 how many—ikutsu 2  
 how much—ikura 2  
 how old—ikutsu 2  
 h.p.—bariki  
 hundred—hyaku 5  
 hundred million—oku  
 hundred thousand—jūman  
 hungry—himojii 8  
 hurry—isogimasu (isogu) 9  
 hydrographic chart—kaizu

I

I—watakushi 2  
 ice—kōri  
 idea—kangae; kannen  
 if—nara; na 14  
 moshi - - nara 14  
 ill—byōki 13  
 imagination—sōzō  
 impulse—shōdō  
 in; at; with—de 5; ni 9  
 in fact—jissai  
 India—Indo  
 Indian ink—sumi  
 industry—kōgyō  
 infantry—hohei  
 inferior—otoru  
 influence—eikyō  
 inhabitants—jūmin  
 injury—gai; kaga  
 ink—inki  
 insect—mushi  
 inside; among—naka 11; uchi  
 inspection—kensa  
 insurance—hoken  
 intelligence dept.—jōhōbu  
 intention—mokuteki; kokorozashi  
 interest—kyōmi; rishi  
 international—kokusai  
 interpreter—tsūyaku

intimate—shitashii  
 introduction—shōkai  
 invention—hatsumei  
 invitation—annai; sasoi  
 iron—tetsu  
 is—wa - - - desu 2  
 is; are; there is (inanimate)—  
 arimasu 4  
 is; are; there is (animate)—  
 imasu; orimasu 4  
 is not; am not; are not—de  
 arimasen; dewa arimasen 3  
 ism—shugi  
 it—sore 4  
 Italy—Itari  
 itchy—kayui  
 item—kōmoku

J

January—Ichigatsu 10  
 Japan—Nippon 4  
 Japanese, the—Nipponjin 9  
 Japanese language—Nippongo 4  
 join—awaseru  
 judgment—handan  
 July—Shichigatsu 10  
 June—Rokugatsu 10  
 just a minute—chotto 10  
 justice—seigi

K

key—kagi  
 kick—keru  
 kill—korosu  
 kilo—kiro  
 kind—shinsetsu  
 kind—rui; shurui  
 king—ō  
 knee—hiza  
 knife—naifu; kogatana  
 know—shirimasu (shiru) 6  
 knowledge—chishiki  
 Korea—Chōsen

L

ladder—hashigo  
 land—jōriku shimasu (jōriku suru)  
 13  
 land—riku

land mine—jirai  
 language—kotoba  
 large—ōkii 15  
 last—saigo 15  
 last year—kyonen 11  
 latrine—benjo  
 laugh—warau; warai  
 law—hōritsu; hōsoku  
 leaf—ha  
 league—renmei  
 learning—gakumon  
 leave—tachimasu (tatsu) 9  
 left—hidari 7  
 Left face!—Hidari muke hidari! 7  
 let us—(suffix) -mashō 12  
 level—taira  
 library—toshokan  
 lid—futa  
 lieutenant—chūsa 7  
 lieutenant—shōsa 7  
 lieutenant—chūjō 7  
 lieutenant, j.g.—chūi 7  
 lieutenant, s.g.—taii 7  
 life—seimei; inochi  
 light—akari  
 light cruiser—kei-junyōkan  
 like—sukimasu (suku) 8  
 like; as—yō  
 liking—konomi  
 limit—kagiri  
 line—sen; gyō  
 lip—kuchibiru  
 liquid—eki  
 list—hyō  
 liter—rittoru  
 little—chīsai; sukoshi  
 live—sumimasu (sumu) 10  
 living—seikatsu  
 location—ichi 15  
 long—nagai  
 Loochoo Isles—Ryūkyū  
 loosening—yurumi  
 love—ai; aisuru  
 low—hikui  
 loyalty—chū; chūgi  
 lung—hai

## M

machine—kikai  
 machine gun—kikanjū

mail; post—yūbin  
 main food—jōshoku  
 main force—shuryoku  
 major—shōsa 7  
 major-general—shōshō 7  
 make—tsukuru  
 male—osū; otoko  
 man; men (number)—nin 13  
 man—otoko; hito 14  
 management—shihai  
 Manchuria—Manshū  
 manners—fūzoku  
 many—ōi; takusan  
 map—chizu 5  
 March—Sangatsu 10  
 marine corps—kaiheidan; rikusentai  
 mark—ato; shirushi  
 marriage—kekkon  
 master—shujin  
 mat—tatami  
 matter—koto  
 May—Gogatsu 10  
 me—watakushi 2  
 meal—gohan 13; shokuji  
 meaning—imi  
 measure—hakari  
 medical art—ijutsu  
 medical officer—gun-i  
 medicine—kusuri  
 Mediterranean Sea—Chichūkai  
 meet—au  
 meeting—kaigi; moyōshi  
 melt—tokeru  
 memorandum—oboegaki  
 memory—kioku  
 men (number)—(suffix) -nin  
 metal—kinzoku  
 meter—mētoru  
 Mexico—Mekishiko  
 middle—naka; mannaka  
 midnight—Gozen rei-ji 10  
 military terms—heigo  
 milk—chichi; gyūnyū  
 mind—kokoro  
 mine (sea) torpedo—suirai  
 mine layer—suirai-fusetsukan  
 mineral—kōbutsu  
 minute—fun 10  
 minute—seimitsu  
 miscellaneous—zatsu

mist—kiri  
mistake—ayamari; machigai  
mixed—konjita  
mobilization—dōin  
Monday—Getsuyō 12  
money—kane; zeni  
month—gatsu; tsuki 11  
moon—tsuki  
more—motto 8  
more—mō 10  
morning—asa  
mosquito—ka  
moss—koke  
mother—haha  
Mount!—Nore!  
mountain—yama  
Mr.—(suffix) -san  
muddiness—nigori  
museum—hakubutsukan  
music—ongaku  
must—beki  
mutuality—tagai

N

nail—tsume; kugi  
nakedness—hadaka  
name—na; namae 3  
name of era (1912-26)—Taishō 13  
name of present era (1926)—  
Shōwa 14  
narrow—semai  
nation—kuni  
national flag—kokki  
nationality—kokuseki  
native—dojin  
nature—shizen  
naval port—gunkō  
naval station—chinjufu 14  
navy—kaigun 7  
near; close—chikai 8  
nearby—soba  
nearly—hotondo  
necessity—hitsuyō  
neck—kubi  
needle—hari  
(negative suffix)—-nai 13  
nerve—shinkei  
net—ami  
new—atarashii  
New Zealand—Nyūjirando

newspaper—shinbun  
next—tsugi 10  
next year—rainen 11  
night—yo; yoru  
night guard—yaban  
nine—ku; kokonotsu 5  
nine months—kukagetsu; kokonotsuki  
11  
nineteen—jūku 5  
ninety—kujū 5  
ninth of the month—kokonoka 10  
no—iie 3  
non-commissioned officer—kashikan  
8  
noon—hiru; Gogo rei-ji 10  
no one—dare mo (negative) 9  
(nominative case end.)—wa 2; ga 4  
normal—futsū  
north—kita  
North America—Hokubei; Kita  
Amerika  
Norway—Nōruē  
nose—hana  
not—de arimasen 3; (neg. suffix)  
-nai 13  
notice—chūi; tsūkoku  
notify—shirasemasu (shiraseru) 12  
novel—shōsetsu  
November—Jūichigatsu 10  
now—ima 11  
number—sū; kazu; bangō 5  
number one—ichiban 8  
number of weeks—shūkan 11  
number of years—nen 11

O

oath—seimon  
object—mokuteki; mono  
observation—kansatsu  
obstinate—shitsukoi  
obstruction—samatage  
Occident—Seiyō  
occupation—shigoto 13; shokugyō  
o'clock—ji 10  
October—Jūgatsu 10  
of—no 3  
office—jimusho  
officer—shikan 7  
oil—abura

old—furui (inanimate);  
 toshiyori (animate)  
 omission—shōryaku  
 on—ue 11  
 once—izen; ichido  
 once more—mō ichido 10  
 one—ichi; hitotsu 5  
 one month—hitotsuki; ikkagetsu 11  
 only—dake; tada  
 open—hiraku; akeru  
 operation—shujutsu  
 opposite—hantai no  
 opposition—hantai  
 or—mata wa; ka  
 orange—mikan  
 order—junjo  
 order; command—gōrei  
 orderly; runner—denrei  
 ordinal number—(prefix) dai- 13  
 organization—soshiki  
 Orient—Tōyō  
 ornament—ōshoku  
 other—ta; hoka  
 outpost—zensho  
 outside—soto  
 over—ue  
 overcoat—gaitō

## P

Pacific Ocean—Taiheiyo  
 page—peiji  
 painful; sore—itai 8  
 pan—nabe  
 paper—kami  
 parallel—heikō  
 pardon—gomen  
 Paris—Pari  
 part—bubun; bun  
 parting—wakare  
 party; group—ittai; dantai  
 pass—tooru  
 passport—ryoken  
 past—kako  
 paste—nori  
 patrol—sekkō  
 pattern—gara  
 pay attention—ki wo tsukeru 7  
 pay master—shukei  
 pay—harau  
 peace—heiwa

peach—momo  
 pen—pen  
 pencil—enpitsu  
 perfect—kanzen  
 person; man—hito 14  
 personal history—rireki  
 Peru—Perū  
 petroleum—sekiyu  
 petty officer, 1st c.—nitō heisō 8  
 petty officer, 2nd c.—santō heisō 8  
 petty officer, 3rd c.—ittō suihei 8  
 Philippines—Hitō  
 phonograph—chikuonki  
 photograph—shashin  
 physics—butsuri  
 picture—e  
 piece—kire; -ko  
 pier—futō  
 pig—buta  
 pillar—hashira  
 pine tree—matsu  
 pipe—paipu  
 place—tokoro; basho  
 plan—keikaku; kuwadate  
 plant—shokubutsu  
 platoon—shōtai  
 play—asobu  
 please—dōzo  
 please repeat—mō ichido 10  
 p.m.—gogo 10  
 pocket—poketto  
 point—ten  
 poison—doku  
 Poland—Pōrando  
 pole—bū  
 police—jūsa; keikan  
 polish—migaku  
 poor—mazushii  
 port; harbor—minato  
 Portugal—Porutogaru  
 position—ichi 15  
 possession—shoyū  
 (possessive case end.)—no 3  
 post; barracks—eisho  
 postcard—hagaki  
 potato—imo  
 powder—kona  
 praise—homeru  
 prefecture—ken 12  
 (prefix, ordinal numbers)—dai 13

preparation—yōi  
 Present arms!—Sasage tsutsu!  
 price—nedan; atai  
 print—insatsu suru  
 printing—insatsu  
 prisoner—horyo 10  
 privates—hei 8  
 proclamation—fukoku  
 profit—rieki  
 propaganda—senden  
 property—zaisan  
 proposal—teian  
 provisions—ryōshoku  
 psychology—shinri  
 public—ōyake  
 pump—ponpu  
 punishment—batsu  
 pure—kiyoi; kirei  
 purple—murasaki  
 purpose—mokuteki  
 push—osu  
 put—oku  
 put on—haku

Q

qualification—shikaku  
 quality—seishitsu  
 quantity—ryō  
 quarrel—arasoi  
 question—toi; mondai; (?) ka 2  
 quick—hayai  
 quickly—hayaku 14  
 quiet—shizuka  
 Quiet!—Shizuka ni!

R

radio—rajio  
 railway—tetsudō  
 rain—ame  
 raise—agemasu (ageru) 4  
 rank—kurai 3  
 rare—mare  
 rat—nezumi  
 ray—hikari  
 read—yomimasu (yomu) 6  
 real—hontō 13  
 rear-admiral—shōshō 7  
 reason—wake; riyū  
 receive—ukeru

record—kiroku; rekōdo  
 red—akai; aka  
 Red Cross—Sekijūji  
 regiment—rentai 13  
 regret—kuyamu  
 reinforcements—enpei  
 relation—kankei  
 religion—shūkyō  
 remainder—amari; nokori  
 repeat—kurikaesu  
 Repeat!—Mō ichido! 10  
 representation—daihyō  
 request—tanomi; negai  
 reserve—enryo  
 respect—sonkei  
 responsibility—sekinin  
 rest—yasumimasu (yasumu) 7  
 Rest!—Yasume! 7  
 result—kekka  
 return—kaeru  
 reward—mukui; hōshū  
 rice—kome; (cooked) meshi; gohan

13

rice field—ta  
 rich—tonda  
 ride—noru  
 rifle—jū; teppō 2  
 right—migi 7  
 Right face!—Migi muke migi! 7  
 right—kenri  
 rise—tate; okimasu (okiru) 13  
 river—kawa  
 road; way—michi  
 Romanization—Rōmaji 10  
 roof—yane  
 room—shitsu; heya  
 root—ne  
 rose—bara  
 rough—arai  
 Roumania—Rumenia  
 rule—kisoku  
 run—hashiru; kakeru  
 runner; orderly—denrei  
 row—retsu

S

sack—fukuro  
 safety—anzen  
 Sagalien—Karafuto  
 sail—ho



- sailor—suihei; heitai 10  
 salt—shio  
 salute—keirei  
 same—onaji  
 sand—suna  
 sanitation—eisei  
 sash—obi  
 satisfaction—manzoku  
 Saturday—Doyō 12  
 saucer—sara  
 say—iimasu (yū) 14  
 school—gakkō  
 science—kagaku  
 scope—han-i  
 scratch—kaku 6  
 screw—neji  
 sea—umi  
 seaman—suihei 8  
 seaman, 1st c.—nitō suihei 8  
 seaman, 2nd c.—santō suihei 8  
 seaman, 3rd c.—shitō suihei 8  
 seat—seki; za  
 second—byō  
 second of the month—futsuka 10  
 second c. private—nitōhei 8  
 second lieutenant—shōi 7  
 secret—himitsu  
 see—mimasu (miru) 14  
 seed—tane; mi  
 selection—sentaku  
 self—jishin  
 sell—uru  
 send—okuru  
 sense—kankaku  
 sentence—bun  
 sentry—hoshō  
 separate—wakaremasu (wakareru) 7  
 September—Kugatsu 10  
 serene—hogaraka  
 sergeant—sōchō; gunsō 8  
 sergeant-major—sōchō 8  
 serial number—ichiren bangō 5  
 serious—majime  
 service—tsutome  
 seven—shichi; nanatsu 5  
 seven months—nanatsuki;  
     shichikagetsu 11  
 seventeen—jūshichi 5  
 seventh of the month—nanuka 10  
 seventy—shichijū 5  
 severe—hageshii; kibishii  
 sex—sei  
 shadow—kage  
 shake—furu  
 shallow—asai  
 shame—haji  
 sharp—surudo  
 shelf—tana  
 shell—kai  
 shine—kagayaku  
 ship—fune  
 shirt—shatsu  
 shoe—kutsu  
 short—mijikai  
 shoulder—kata  
 show—oshiemasu (oshieru) 12  
 shut—tojiru  
 sick; ill—byōki 13  
 sickle—kama  
 sight—nagame  
 sign—shirushi; kigō  
 signal—aizu; shingō  
 signal light—gōka  
 silk—kinu  
 silkworm—kaiko  
 silver—gin  
 simple—tanjun  
 sincere—makoto  
 sing—utau  
 sip—susuru  
 sister—(older) ane; (younger) imōto  
 sit down—kakemasu (kakeru) 12  
 six—roku; muttsu 5  
 six months—mutsuki 11  
 sixteen—jūroku 5  
 sixth of the month—muika 10  
 sixty—rokujū 5  
 skin—hifu; kawa  
 sky—sora  
 sleep—nemuru  
 sleeve—sode  
 slide—suberu  
 slope—keisha  
 slow—osoi  
 small—chiisai  
 smell—niou  
 smoke—kemuri; kemuru  
 smooth—nameraka; taira  
 snake—hebi  
 snow—yuki



soap—shabon; sekken  
 society—shakai  
 soda—sōda  
 soft—yawarakai  
 soil—tsuchi  
 soldier—heитай 10  
 some—ikura ka; ikutsu ka  
 someone—dare ka 19  
 son—ko; musuko  
 song—uta  
 sore—itai 8  
 sound—oto  
 soup—shiru  
 south—minami  
 South America—Nanbei; Minami  
     Amerika  
 South Seas—Nanyō  
 Soviet Russia—Soren  
 spade—suki  
 Spain—Supein  
 speak—hanashimasu (hanasu) 6  
 special—tokubetsu  
 special service ship—tokumukan  
 species—shu  
 spectacles—megane  
 speech—hanashi  
 speed—sokuryoku; sokudo  
 spiral—uzumaki  
 spring—haru  
 sprout—me  
 spy—kanja; kanchō  
 squad—buntai 13  
 stage—butai  
 staff officer—sanbō  
 stain—yogore  
 stand—tachimasu (tatsu) 9  
 standard—hyōjun  
 star—hoshi  
 state—jōtai; arisama  
 station—teishaba  
 steal—nusumu  
 steam—jōki  
 stem—kuki  
 step—dan; fumu  
 stick—tsue  
 stimulus—shigeki  
 stomach—i  
 stone—ishi  
 stop—tomarimasu (tomaru) 7  
 Stop!—Tomare 7

store—mise; takuwaeru  
 straight—massugu  
 strawberry—ichigo  
 stream—nagare  
 street—shigai; machi  
 strength—chikara  
 strike—utsu  
 string—himo  
 strong—tsuyoi  
 student—gakusei  
 study—benkyō  
 style—kata  
 subject—dai; kamoku  
 submarine—senkōtei  
 subordinate—buka  
 substance—jissuitsu  
 substitute—kawari; kaeru  
 subtle—bimiyō  
 success—seikō  
 suddenness—totsuzen  
 suffering—kurushimi  
 sufficient—jūbun 9  
 sugar—aatō  
 suitable—tekitō  
 summer—natsu  
 sun—hi; taiyō  
 Sunday—Nichiyō 12  
 superior officer—jōkan  
 superior private—jōtōhei 8  
 sure—tashika; hontō  
 surely—kanarazu; kitto  
 surface—men  
 surname—myōji 14  
 surprise—odoroki  
 surrender—kōsan suru  
 Sweden—Suēden  
 sweet—amai  
 swim—oyogu  
 swimming—oyogi  
 Switzerland—Suisu  
 sword—katana  
 system—seido

T

table—tsukue; tēburu  
 tail—o  
 take—toru  
 take out—dasu  
 take up—toru  
 talk—hanasu 6

rank—tanku 15; sensha  
 taste—aji; nomu 6  
 tax—zei  
 tea—cha  
 teach—oshimasu (oshieru) 12  
 telegram—denpō  
 telegraph—denshin  
 telephone—denwa  
 tell—hanasu 6  
 ten—jū; 10 5  
 tenfold—keikō  
 tender—bakan  
 ten months—totsuki; jikkagetsu 11  
 tenth of the month—tōka 10  
 ten thousand—man 5  
 Thailand (Siam)—Tai (Shamu)  
 than—yori 8  
 thanks—arigatō 3  
 thank you—arigatō (gozimasu) 3  
 that—sore; are; ano; sono 4, 5  
 that is all—kore made 10  
 that place—soko 5  
 that place (yonder)—asoko 5  
 that side; that way—sochira 11  
 thin—yaseta; usui  
 thing—mono  
 think—omou  
 third of the month—mikka 10  
 thirteen—jūsan 5  
 thirteenth of the month—jūsannichi  
 10  
 thirty—sanjū 5  
 this; these—kore 2, 4  
 this; that—kono 5  
 this is all—kore made 10  
 this morning—kesa 13  
 this place (here)—koko 5  
 this side; this way—kochira 11  
 this year—kotoshi 11  
 those—sore; sono 4, 5  
 thought—kangae  
 thousand—sen 5  
 thread—ito  
 three—san; mitsu 5  
 three months—mitsuki; sankagetsu  
 11  
 throat—nodo  
 thunder—rai; kaminari  
 Thursday—Mokuyō 12  
 thus; that—to 14

ticket—kippu  
 tide—shio  
 till—made  
 time—toki; jikan 10  
 times—bai; do  
 tired, to be—tsukaremasu (tsuka-  
 reru) 12  
 to—e; ni 4, 9  
 tobacco—tabako  
 today—kyō; konnichi 11  
 together—tomo; issho ni  
 tomorrow—asu; myōnichi  
 tone—chōshi  
 tongue—shita  
 too—mo 10  
 too—amari  
 tool—dōgu  
 tooth—ha  
 top—ue 11  
 torpedo; mine (sea)—suirai  
 touch—fureru  
 town—machi 9  
 track—michi  
 train—kisha  
 travel—ryokō suru  
 tree—ki  
 trial—kokoromi  
 troop; unit—butai; tai 3  
 true—hontō 13  
 trunk (of tree)—miki  
 tub—tarai  
 Tuesday—Kayō 12  
 Turkey—Toruko  
 turn—muku 7; ban  
 twelfth of the month—jūninichi 10  
 twelve—jūni 5  
 twelve months—jūnikagetsu 11  
 twenty—nijū  
 twenty-fourth of the month—  
 nijūyokka 10  
 twist—nejiru  
 two—ni; futatsu 5  
 two months—nikagetsu; futatsuki 11

## U

umbrella—kasa  
 uncle—oji  
 under—shita 11  
 understand—wakarimasu (waku)

understanding—ryōkai  
uniform—fuku  
unit (troop)—tai; butai 3  
unit commander—butaichō 13  
United States—Beikoku; Amerika  
until—made  
use—tsukau  
usual—itsumo no; tsune

V

vague—bunvuri  
valley—tani  
vegetables—yasai  
very—taihen 8; hijō ni  
vessel—fune  
vice admiral—chūjō 7  
vicinity—soba 11  
village—mura; buraku 9  
virtue—toku  
voice—koe  
volunteer—giyūchi

W

waist—koshi  
wait—machimasu (matsu) 11  
walk—arukimasu (aruku) 12  
Walk!—Ayume; Aruke  
wall—kabe  
war—sensō; tatakai  
War Department—Rikugunshō  
warship—gunkan 14  
warrant officer—tokumu sōchō 8  
(junshikan)  
wash—arau  
watch—tokei  
water—mizu 11  
wave—nami  
wax—rō  
way; road—michi  
W.C.—benjo  
weak—yowai  
wear—kiru  
weather—tenki  
weave—oru  
Wednesday—Suiyō 12  
week—shūkan 11  
well—jōbu 3  
well—ido  
west—nishi  
West—Seiyō  
wet—shimetta

what—nani; nan 2  
what kind—donna 13  
wheat—mugi  
when—itsu 2; toki 12  
where—doko 2  
which one (of many)—dore 9  
which one; which side (of the two)  
—dochira 9  
whip—muchitsu  
white—shiroi  
who—dare 2  
Who goes there?—Dare ka  
whole unit—zentai  
why—naze 2  
wide—hiroi  
width—yoko; haba  
wife—tsuma 14  
will—ishi  
wind—kaze  
window—mado  
wing—tsubasa  
winter—fuyu  
wireless telegraph—musen denshin  
wise—kashikoi  
wish—negai; (suffix) -tai 12  
with (animate)—to 3, 12  
with; in; at—de 5  
woman—onna  
word—kotoba  
work—shigoto 13  
working—hataraki  
world—sekai  
write—kakimasu (kaku) 6  
writing brush—fude

Y

year—nen; toshi 11  
year after next—aarainen 11  
year before last—ototoshi 11  
yellow—ki  
yen—en; yen 15  
yes—hai 3  
yesterday—kinō; sakujitsu 11  
you—anta 2  
young—wakai

Z

zero—rei; zero  
zinc—aen  
zone—kuiki; chitai  
zone of battle—sentō chitai





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